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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.

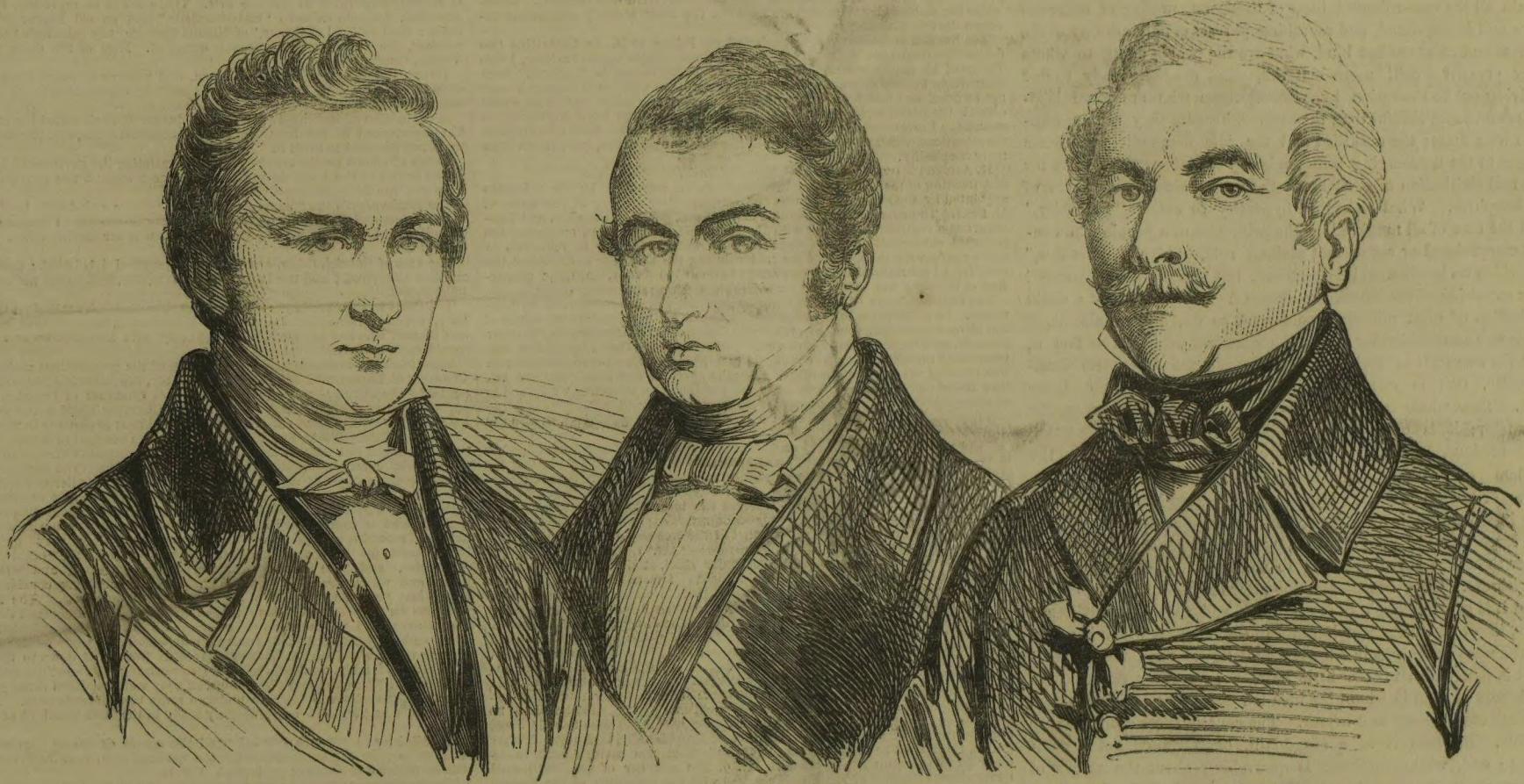
[SIXPENCE.]

EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

THE state of affairs in France continues to excite the liveliest interest, even though the Government is shaking at home. Prospects have scarcely brightened for the new Republic since last week; all parties were stunned into a species of torpor by the suddenness of the blow, and it was not in the first moments of surprise that the full extent of the change was felt. But it begins to be, and at the pre-

sent moment the sensations are of a very mingled kind. There is a general joy at the complete riddance made of the old system, increased by the courageous exposition which has just been made of its financial profligacy, which was perfectly hideous and incredible. Even without a revolution, six months more must have plunged it into bankruptcy. The debt Louis Philippe has left as a legacy to the Republic is enormous; not a source of revenue exists that has

not been exceeded almost twice over. It is said, too, that the private debts remaining unpaid on his account are enormous; left so, not from personal extravagance or inability to settle them, but from calculation and parsimony! The Republic has sequestered his private property, on which these debts are of course the first lien, and will doubtless be paid. But the money pressure in other respects is terrible. The sale of the Crown jewels is decreed; but no one will



MARIE, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

GOUDCHAUX, LATE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

SUBERVIE, LATE MINISTER OF WAR.



BETHMONT, MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

CRÉMIEX, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

CARNOT, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

purchase them : in a time of convulsion what can men do with mere stones, which are either rich or poor "as fancy values them"? and diamonds are no more in themselves than very bright petrifications. The Regent diamond, one of the Crown jewels of France, is worth, nominally, an inconceivable sum ; but it is perfectly useless, and indeed valueless, save as a natural curiosity : only a state could buy it, and all the states of Europe are in the position of borrowers. The Crown jewels, then, will remain the Republican jewels, till affairs are more settled. The gold and silver plate is more easily disposed of; it is to be melted down forthwith, and coined into money. The Crown lands are seized, being the property of the State, and it is proposed to sell some of the forests; but men are shy of buying from a possessor with nothing but a political change to show for its title to them. They "like not the security," and remember that fallen dynasties have had an unaccountable knack of rising again. The few proposals of purchase that have been made are on condition that only a third of the money is to be paid, the rest to be left dependant on time and events. All this is very unsatisfactory to a Government that cannot work the machinery of the State without cash. An appeal is made for a year's taxes in advance, and they are paid with a considerable alacrity—some whisper, out of terror. These difficulties are not created by the Republic, they are the fatal inheritance of the late reign; but they appear more plainly now, because the new régime does not and cannot as yet resort so readily to the ever-ready plan of covering an excess of expenditure by borrowing. There is no concealing the feverish state of commerce in France at the present moment. Bankers are failing, or wind up their business, and close their establishments, to avoid failure. Difficulty meets all classes at every turn; and at this very moment, when masters are discharging their workmen for the want of orders, the men are organising themselves into bodies, to obtain more wages and a reduction of the hours of labour, though there is the most imminent peril of their soon having no wages or work at all! Ignorance and delusion fermenting in the midst of the most material and positive difficulties—theories floating in the public mind that tend to the destruction of the whole social edifice. If peril becomes panic, and delusion rage, what may not be the consequences. While amiable and intellectual writers are preaching again all the rose-coloured ideas of Rousseau, prating of universal love and brotherhood, and mouthing phrases of philanthropy of the purest and most exalted kind, what are the people doing to whom they preach? Still more material, what are they ready to do? Driving out to starvation by violence those who are more laborious and more skillful than themselves, because they cannot compete with them; the unskilled and the idle demanding the same wages as the unwearied toiler, who, by his labour, does more for the real civilisation of other lands than a whole Encyclopædia of philosophers. What sickening hypocrisy to assert "fraternity," and the love of all mankind, as the principles of a people who cannot comprehend or act on that plainest rule, "Live and let live," for which no brotherhood is required, but mere simple honesty ! The expulsion of the English workmen from France is but a slight indication of what millions would wish to do, and would do, if there was an occasion for it, on the grandest scale. The fact is, that the two ends of society in France are too far apart: intellectually, one is super-refined, the other is savagely ignorant. The whole press of France is worthless as a public instructor; it is only a public influence stirring up parties, and sections, without making any of them wiser with the wisdom of action and forbearance, either among themselves or towards others. Carry wealth among them, and they will kiss your feet ; take only your hands, your skill and energy, and force them, by your example, to rouse up, and do more or do better than they have been used to see suffice, and they will cut your throat. They cannot bear the presence of superiority, except when it is great enough to crush them, and then they christen it *glorie*, kneel down and worship it. In the madness which is carrying the working-classes in France headlong to ruin, the Government is powerless ; it does little more than register the edicts of the bodies of men in whom the idea is rooted that legislation can regulate employment and labour. The consequences are becoming terrible. Business is at a stand-still, contracts cannot be completed ; and, while everybody is quarrelling about the wages of their work, their occupation itself is disappearing, leaving them starvation in its place. The error which has forced the Government into this path is everywhere deplored ; it is at the bottom of the fear and distrust with which the Republic is regarded. Families are leaving Paris, in spite of the outward tranquillity ; others are curtailing their establishments and expenses, and the journals remark this half kind of panic with regret ; but there is no remedy for it. There is no enthusiasm for the new order of things, and France may be pretty well defined as a Republic without Republicans. No one can say what other form of Government was possible, the Bourbons having exhausted the last shred of influence connected with their name. No one regrets the fall of the Monarchy; but all is doubt and misgiving as to what has succeeded it, with a general fear of being the first to express them. The Government has shown too much disposition to repeat the policy of the first revolution, without considering that a Republic may be as superstitious with regard to the past as a Monarchy. What was reality in '89 is mere mockery now; the nobility then was powerful; titles have become nothing but an empty form, not worth the trouble of destroying. Mere copying the past for the sake of being like it, when the present requires its own policy, is the shallowness of errors. On the other hand, the Government has fallen into an abyss of peril by its tampering with questions no Government can settle, in which it will sink exhausted, or be replaced by another perhaps still more rash, with results too terrible to contemplate. It is discouraging to be compelled to think that so much of the old leaven of violence remains still; whole masses are instinctively looking towards the frontiers; and the journals appear with columns of trash that might have been cut out of the papers of 1793. One great exception there is in the *Presse*, where Emile Girardin has courage enough to denounce strongly both the dangerous tendencies, War and Communism, and point out the folly and madness of both.

The authorities of Liverpool have placarded the walls with an announcement that in future no gatherings in the Exchange area will be allowed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Peace and order are everywhere restored throughout the Republic; and Provisional Government continues to pursue with industry and spirit its manifold labours in the temporary reorganization of the social and political compact, preparatory to the convocation of the National Assembly. The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the financial situation of the Republic, as drawn up by M. Garnier Pages. The public debt amounted, on the 1st of January, 1848, to 5,179,644,730 francs. The Minister, after showing that the budgets under the late Government had increased enormously, and examining the state of public works (of which those already commenced and to be yet finished will, when completed, cost 830 millions of francs), the floating debt, amounting to 872 millions of francs, the *bons du trésor*, of which there are 329,886,000 in existence, and the savings' banks, in which there are deposits to the amount of 355,087,717 francs, says that the sinking fund should yet be maintained, and that the Government is determined to make a great reduction in the number of *employés*, and to put the remainder on a new footing as to salaries. He then declares that the crown diamonds, jewels, and plate found at the Tuilleries belong to the nation, as the crown had only the usufruct of it; and he recommends that the diamonds should be sold by valuation, and that the plate found at the Tuilleries, Neuilly, and other palaces should be coined into money, with the effigy of the Republic stamped upon it. The property of the ancient civil lists he declares to have returned to the State, in the same way that it passed successively from the ancient King to the Emperor, and from him to Louis XVIII. and Charles X., and from them to Louis Philippe. He adds, "It is to be understood that the private domain is not comprised in the above measure, and that it remains sequestered at the disposal of the National Assembly." With regard to the Crown forests, he thinks that most of them ought to be retained, but that some may be sold to advantage, and he thinks the quantity to be sold may amount to the value of 100,000,000.

With regard to the loan (contracted last year by M. Rothschild), the Minister states that it is doubtful if the remainder of the instalments will be paid up, but as money will be necessary for the Government, he proposes to borrow the remainder of the sum allowed to be borrowed by the law of the 8th August, namely, 100 millions, by way of a patriotic national loan, to be issued at 5 per cent.

On this report decrees follow, authorizing the Minister of Finances to contract a loan, sell the Crown diamonds and the Crown forests, as far as he may consider necessary.

The following table shows the figures of the Minister's statement at a glance.

PUBLIC DEBT.—On 1st Jan., 1841 (deducting sinking fund)	4,267,315,402
On 1st Jan., 1848	5,179,644,730
BUDGETS.—1829—30	1,014,914,009
1847	1,712,979,639
FLOATING DEBT.—In 1831	250,000,000
26th Feb., 1848	872,000,000
TREASURY BONDS.—Amount on 24th Feb., 1848	329,886,000
SAVINGS' BANKS.—Deposits 7th March, 1848	355,087,717

Professions of amity towards the Republic have been communicated to the Foreign Minister from the following states, through their respective ambassadors :—Fribourg, Denmark, Sardinia, and Belgium. The Belgian note contains the following passage :—

"The ambassador is instructed to assure the Government of the Republic that the militia has been called out under the Belgic flag, not with any aggressive or hostile views against the Republic, but with the sole object of maintaining against all the European powers the Belgic neutrality. He also will convey the assurance already given by the Belgian Government, that it will acknowledge the Republic as soon as the National Assembly shall have sanctioned it. Meanwhile the ambassador is enjoined to keep up the most friendly sentiments between the two nations."

The English ambassador communicated on Friday to M. de Lamartine two despatches from Lord Palmerston. One of these relates to the ex-King, Louis Philippe, his family and ministers, who have sought refuge in England. Lord Palmerston desires that the hospitality shown to the dethroned monarch may not be construed into a want of political sympathy of such a nature as would disturb the friendly relations of the two nations. He begs Lord Normanby to assure the Provisional Government that the asylum which has been afforded, and the attentions which have been shown to the unfortunate exiles, have arisen from mere hospitality.

M. Armand Marrast is appointed Mayor of Paris.

A meeting of the shareholders in Gouin's Bank, convoked by the delegates appointed by the general body, was held on Saturday evening at the house of M. Petit. The shareholders appointed MM. Besson, Sapony, Chesnon, and Henneart as a committee, to treat with M. Gouin and the delegates, respecting the proposed subscription for 200,000 shares of 1000 francs each; to be redeemed in three years, with the option of the holder during the first year to exchange the scrip for 1000 franc share at the current price of 750 francs. A large proportion of the scrip was subscribed for before the meeting separated.

The banking-house of MM. Laffitte, Blount, and Co. has suspended its payments. In a circular whereby they explain to their correspondents the causes of the above suspension, they observe :—"The state of our affairs presents, in other respects, nothing that need alarm you. The realisation of our resources is but transiently interrupted, and we require but a delay to fulfil all our engagements. The meeting of our creditors will shortly take place, at our social seat, 48 bis, Rue Basse du Rempart; they will have to consider the measures we intend to propose for accomplishing our prompt and complete liberation."

A decree abolishing imprisonment for debt has been published, as also the following :—

"The Provisional Government, considering that the fallen Government has left to the charge of the Republic a sum of 355,087,747,320, arising from the deposits made in the Savings' Bank; considering that, of this sum, there only remains disposable in cash 65,703,620f. 40c.; whereas the small deposits belong in general to necessitous citizens; whereas the large deposits belong, on the contrary, generally to persons in easy circumstances; whereas it is desirable to reconcile the interest of justice with that of the treasury, and that of private individuals with that of the public, decrees :—Art. 1. The *livrets* (receipt-books) showing a payment of 100f. and under shall, at the demand of the depositors, be reimbursed in cash. Art. 2. Deposits of from 161f. to 1000f. shall be reimbursed in the following manner :—1, 100f. in cash; 2, the remainder, up to half of the sum paid in, in one or more treasury bonds, at four months' date, and bearing interest at 5 per cent.; 3, the last half in coupons of 5 per cent. rents at par. Art. 3. For the receipt-books in which the sum paid in shall exceed 1000f., the Savings' Bank shall pay—1, 100f. in cash; the remainder, up to half the amount, in treasury bonds of six months' date, and bearing interest at 5 per cent.; 3, the last half in a coupon of 5 per cent. rents at par. Art. 4. The receipt-books inscribed in the name of societies for mutual assistance shall not be subject to the preceding provisions; their deposits shall be reimbursed in full in cash. Receipt-books for deposits made since Feb. 24, 1848, are also excepted from the measure. Art. 5. Provisionally, and until further orders, there shall be no transfer made of funds from one savings' bank to another for the account of depositors. Art. 6. The member of the Provisional Government, Minister of Finance, is charged with the execution of the present decree." (Signed by the members of the Provisional Government.)"

Deputations continue to wait on the Provisional Government, or Ministers, and to submit to them every possible question, as will be seen by the following paragraph of the *Moniteur* :—"A deputation of the schools of singing has waited on the Provisional Government, and asked it to have the question examined as to which is the best method of singing, and to decide in favour of that which might propagate in the most efficient way music and singing among the laborious classes. M. Crémieux, a member of the Provisional Government, replied that the Government would bestow its attention on the question, and examine it with care."

Instructions of the Provisional Government for the execution of their decree of the 5th instant, relative to the impending elections, have been published; they are very lengthy, and of no general interest.

It is stated that all the members of the Provisional Government will be presented as candidates to the electors of Paris; that the National Assembly will sit in the hall of the ex-Chamber of Deputies; and that its first measure will be to confirm or modify the Provisional Government until the promulgation of the Constitution. According to another report, there are to be fourteen Ministers, each with a salary of 25,000 francs; viz. 1. Finance; 2. Foreign Affairs; 3. War; 4. Marine; 5. Public Works; 6. Justice; 7. Commerce; 8. Worship; 9. Interior; 10. Post-office; 11. Fine Arts; 12. Progress; 13. Agriculture; 14. Colonies.

The petition presented by a large number of the merchants and shopkeepers of Paris to the Government, for the further prolongation of the period for the payment of bills falling due between the 22nd of February and the 9th of March, has been rejected by the Minister of Finance.

New taxes are now spoken of, to fall exclusively on the *propriétaires*, who as yet are a privileged class; but the Government will only resort to this measure at the last extremity. It will be submitted to the National Assembly. The taxes were being paid with far more promptitude than could have been anticipated after so great a commotion.

The Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville left Algiers on the 3rd instant, in the Solon, for Gibraltar, whence they were expected to proceed to England. They are stated to have been cheered when they embarked. The following is an official note :—"The Provisional Government has received this day two letters from the Duke d'Aumale and Prince Joinville, in which they state that they have left French land, and delivered over the command to the officers appointed by the Provisional Government."

MM. Louis Blanc and Albert, in the name of the Committee appointed to organize labour, had invited the masters and manufacturers to appoint delegates, three in number for every trade and profession, to discuss their interests with the Committee, on the 17th instant, at the Palace of the Luxembourg.

The strike of the miners of Anzin was at an end, a compromise having taken place between them and the Directors, by which their salary was fixed at 2f. 50c. per day.

The Minister of War had decided that none of the general and other officers attached as aides-de-camp to the family of the ex-King should be employed in the active service of the army.

On Saturday a deputation of from 100 to 150 English residents in Paris proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Provisional Government. The address, which was read by Colonel Fletcher, purported to express the gratitude of the English residents in Paris for the protection extended to persons and property during the recent Revolution, and their fervent admiration of the noble forbearance displayed by the people of Paris in the terrible excitement of their combat for liberty. All the members of the

Provisional Government were present, and M. de Lamartine replied on their behalf.

A deputation of English Quakers, representing a peace meeting, introduced by Arthur O'Connor, preceded that of the English residents.

Amongst the various decrees and documents that have issued this week from the members of the Provisional Government, a circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Commissioners of the Government, fixing their powers as representatives of the sovereign people. Their authority is unlimited. They are directed everywhere to change the prefects and sub-prefects, and appoint the successors of the latter; and to dismiss the Mayors, Deputy-Mayors, and the Municipal Councils who should be hostile to the Republic. The military force is also placed under their orders. The organisation of the National Guards, and the elections, in particular, are, however, to be the main object of their constant attention.

The punishment of keel-hauling and flogging with the rope's-end, are abolished in the Navy. Until the complete revision of the Maritime Penal Code, they shall be replaced by confinement in the black hole from four days to a month.

Persons imprisoned for debt are ordered to be forthwith restored to liberty.

A dozen members of the late Council of State, and various other persons in the service of the ex-Government, are dismissed.

On Sunday, above five hundred Republicans dined at Versailles, in the famous room of the Jeu de Paume.

On the same day, a deputation of two thousand Swiss, residing at Paris, waited on the Provisional Government.

M. Clesinger, the sculptor, presented to the Provisional Government, on Sunday, a colossal bust of Liberty, which was carried in procession through the streets by a body of nearly 300 sculptors, who having stopped on the Place des Petits Peres, were agreeably surprised at beholding the parish priest coming out at the head of his clergy to bless the figure.

All the Bishops of France are successively publishing circular letters to their dioceses, on the subject of the revolution and establishment of a Republic.

The garrison of Paris is henceforth to consist of four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and the 24 battalions of moveable National Guards that are now organizing. All the regiments of the line quartered at Paris when the revolution broke out have been marched into the provinces, most having been sent to reinforce the northern fortresses.

Louis Philippe's former residence, the Palais Royal, is being partly converted into barracks.

The workmen in the establishment of M. Henry Leclerc, manufacturer of hydraulic machines, Quai Valmy, 50, have addressed a declaration to the Provisional Government, stating that they are quite satisfied with the decree fixing the day's labour at ten hours, and that any further demand would be unjust, and would occasion the ruin of the masters. They also declare that they authorize their employer to keep back for the Provisional Government 25c. a day out of the wages of their foremen, and 10c. and 5c. for each ordinary workman. The men employed by M. Pichet, Avenue Parmentier, 3, machine maker, have also written to say that they are satisfied with the period of ten hours for a day's work.

A well-informed correspondent of the *Patriot* says :—"It appears that papers and correspondence of the highest importance have been found in the cabinet of the late King at Neuilly; and that a few of those papers were sent to M. de Lamartine, with a view to induce him to pay handsomely for the whole. It is certain that all the papers of the ex-King are in the hands of the Provisional Government. His secret correspondence with the diplomatic agents at the foreign Courts will be published. Europe will now know how far the Napoleon of Peace is entitled to the respect so long claimed for his wisdom and his honesty. There were at Neuilly about 300 pictures, all of them modern: 150 have been saved, and conveyed to the Louvre. The remainder have been burnt. The loss is not a great one; all the names on the catalogue are almost unknown, and of scarcely any value in the fine arts. There are to be regrettably, among the principal, Leopold Robert's 'Improvisateur,' and an old beggar of the same artist; the 'Soldat Laboureur,' of Horace Vernet; Ary Scheffer's 'Faust.' Its pendant, the 'Marguerite,' is greatly damaged. Most of the other pictures of Vernet, Gudin, &c., have been saved."

During the week meetings of workmen, and persons of every branch of trade or industry, were daily taking place and sending delegations to the Provisional Government.

A deputation of merchants and manufacturers of Paris called the attention of the Government to the imminence of commercial crisis, and proposed various measures destined to avert it.

Bands of armed people are stated to be devastating the environs of Lyons.

One or two of the journals venture to protest against the conversion of the Palace of the Tuilleries into a civil hospital.

The *National* tells the "bourgeoisie" that they have ended with Louis Philippe as the nobles ended with the elder branch of the Bourbons. The same print has an indignant article against the many persons who are leaving Paris. They are called *laches*.

The firm of Gabriel, Odier, and Co., has subscribed 1,117,800f.; that of Blanc and Co., 1,570,000f.; and the Paris stockbrokers, 300,000f. to the national loan of 100,000,000f.

The *Courrier du Nord* says :—"A telegraphic despatch arrived on the 10th at Lille, ordering the apprehension of an Englishman, the cashier of MM. Laffite and Blount, who had left Paris, carrying away with him securities and sums to a considerable amount."

Some incorrect accounts having been given of the preparations making at the Chamber of Deputies for the National Assembly, the following statement is now made by the *Débats* :—"The palace of the late Chamber of Deputies remains appropriated to the National Assembly. The Chamber itself is too confined to hold all the representatives of the country now about to amount to 900, and the Minister of Public Works has given orders for the erection of a temporary hall in the principal court of the building. It is to be formed of timber and iron, in the shape of a rectangle, from the present two wings. The benches will be ranged in the manner of an amphitheatre, and spacious galleries for the people will be erected on three of the sides. The members will be able to communicate with ease on

result would, it was supposed, determine the question of moderate or ultra-republicanism as far as Paris was concerned; it was generally expected the *moderés* would be in the ascendant.

The Paris papers of yesterday bring the important intelligence of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of France. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Provisional Government, dated the 15th of March, to the following effect:—"From the date of its publication the Bank of France's notes are to be received as legal money by the government and private individuals—until further orders, the Bank of France is dispensed from the obligation of paying its notes in specie. In no case shall the issues of the bank and its 'comptoirs' exceed 350,000,000f. The provisions of the decree are applicable to all the provincial 'comptoirs.' The Bank is to publish its situation in the *Moniteur* every eight days." This decree is founded on a report from the Governor of the Bank of France, also published in the *Moniteur*. It is in substance as follows:—"From the 26th of February to the 15th of March," says the Governor, "the Bank has discounted, at Paris, to the amount of 110,000,000f.; of 112,000,000f. it owed to the Treasury, it has paid 77,000,000f.; we do not include 11,000,000f. placed at the disposal of the Treasury in various 'comptoirs,' to provide for urgent wants of the public service. Moreover, the Bank has discounted 43,000,000f. in the towns where it has 'comptoirs'; by its discounts at Paris it has endeavoured to prevent the suspension of payments of the banks of Rouen, Havre, Lille, and Orleans. The promptitude and extent of the Bank's operations induced the hope of surmounting the crisis. It has flattered itself of such a result unto this day, and would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the demand provoked by extraordinary events, and magnified by fear. From the 26th of February to the evening of the 14th of March, the Paris 'en caisse' has decreased from 140,000,000f. 70,000,000f. This morning, the 15th, panic declared itself. The possessors of notes have presented themselves in crowds at the Bank, and new 'guichets' have been opened to accelerate the service. Above 10,000,000f. have been paid in specie. This evening there remain at Paris but 59,000,000f. To-morrow the crowd will be more considerable; in a few days more the Bank will be completely stripped of specie. In such serious circumstances we must have recourse to your vigilant and energetic solicitude, and that of the Government. The Bank's Council, deliberating on this state of things, proposes," &c. The propositions are those made into law by the above decree.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Under the name of "Musée National," instead of "Musée Royal," the old Louvre has opened its portals this day for the annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists. Determined to carry out the principle of "*égalité*," which is one of the three which the new Republic has solemnly adopted, the Minister of the Interior, dispensing with any Jury of Selection, ordered that every picture, good, bad, and indifferent, which was sent in, should be exhibited—a decision which caused the long-haired artists of the bad and indifferent class to shout "*Vive la République!*" with very hearty enthusiasm. As well as one can judge from a very hasty walk through the immense galleries, "*égalité*" has, contrary to expectation, by no means lowered the general character of the Exhibition. As in previous years, there are some excellent pictures, some good, some middling, some bad, and some which are most atrocious daubs. But the excellent and the good are not fewer, the middling, the bad, and the abominable are not more numerous, in proportion to those of previous years. The Exhibition, in my humble opinion, is fully up to the usual average. People there are, no doubt, who will swear to the contrary; but whoever remembers the extraordinary absurdity and injustice of the decisions of the Juries, will not believe them; and every impartial person who may be able to make a comparison between the present and past Exhibitions will, I think, coincide in my verdict.

Notwithstanding what the French call *préoccupations politiques* nearly absorb public attention, it is impossible not to notice the great falling off which has taken place in fashionable gaiety. Pass along the streets at any hour after nightfall, and you will not hear the strains of music nor see the blaze of lights in any house: no trains of carriages will be found to obstruct the way; no dazzling equipages will be met with. Grand dinners, grand balls, grand soirees, grand concerts, grand fêtes of all kinds, have now become almost as scarce in Paris as in the most obscure of obscure country towns. The rich have fled, or are preparing to fly, or, at the very least, have cut down their establishments. No pomp, no display, little rejoicing, strict economy—such are the orders of the day among the favoured of the earth. This may not be unnatural after the tremendous convulsion which we have just witnessed, and still less unnatural in presence of the dark, unknown, mysterious, threatening, lowering future which opens before us. But, nevertheless, *it ought not to be*; and if the higher classes of French society were actuated by ordinary patriotism, it would not be. Cut down expenses—save money—diminish labour—injure, perhaps ruin commerce at such a moment as this. Why the bitterest enemy of France could not desire more, and would be satisfied with far less! And yet, as we have said, that is the very thing which the French aristocracy of money, and the French aristocracy of birth, are now doing! Verily they must be mad! They see not, feel not, understand not that they are adding to the misery of the mob, and yet that, at this moment, the mob is the supreme master of property and of life! If they have no feeling for the people, can they expect the people, with overwhelming power in their hands, to feel for them?

PRUSSIA.

The arrival of Citizen Circuit, the new French Minister, at the Prussian Court vice the Marquis of Dalmatia (now Citizen Soult), resigned, or superseded, has been announced at Berlin. The King has nominated the Prince of Prussia to the command of the 4th division of the army; Prince Charles to the command of the 2nd. General Hedemann succeeds Prince Charles. No less than 54 staff officers (many of them actually in command of regiments) had been superseded in the course of a few days. An adjourned meeting to petition the King was held at Berlin on the evening of the 9th. It was numerously attended, but principally by curious spectators. Occasion was taken from it, however, to forbid all such meetings for the future. Measures had been adopted to prevent their recurrence—by force if necessary.

Numerous copies of a circular, breathing the deepest hostility to Russia, were distributed amongst the inhabitants of Königsberg on the 7th instant, from whom also an address to the King has been forwarded, which, amongst other matters, states, "It is through a real representation of the people—one springing from all classes—through the establishment of a German Parliament, and through the unconditional freedom of the press, that Germany will acquire the power of opposing all its enemies. We are animated by a true love for fatherland. May your Majesty place confidence in the people, and secure to us that which can alone save us."

The municipal authorities of Breslau have resolved to forward a deputation to Berlin, in order to obtain an audience of the King and *viva voce* (*midinch*) to express the wishes of the people. The head burgomaster is appointed the head of the deputation. The garrison in Magdeburg has been nearly doubled, and the inhabitants have the option either of having the additional soldiers billeted on them, or of paying a certain sum to be dispensed from such "angel visits."

The King has not at once granted unlimited liberty of the press to his subjects; but we learn, from a Royal decree in the *Prussian State Gazette*, that after recapitulating the resolution of the Germanic Diet, by which freedom of action in what relates to the press is left to the individual States of the Confederacy, his Majesty declares that he has instructed his Minister at Frankfort to urge the Diet to the adoption of a further resolution directing the simultaneous introduction of freedom of the press into all the Germanic States. If this endeavour should prove unavailing, the King pledges himself to abolish the censorship at once in the Prussian dominions, and to refer the details of the law, as regards the press, to the Prussian Diet at its next meeting.

A letter from Berlin, of the 7th March, announces that the Polish Deputies, to the number of fifty, purpose giving in their resignations, not wishing to form a part of the German States-General, as likely to affect Polish nationality. This resolution is, it is said, based on the treaty of 1815, which guarantees the national institutions to all the Polish provinces.

AUSTRIA.

From Presburg, in Hungary, we learn that the greatest agitation prevails in that kingdom. Events had taken a serious turn, so much so, that the Archduke Stephen had proceeded to Vienna, to ask for new instructions suited to the extraordinary and unexpected circumstances. An address had been forwarded by the States of Hungary to the Emperor, of so unusual a character, that the sensation it created cannot be matter of surprise. It demands the strict maintenance of the ancient Hungarian Constitution, and the appointment of a separate Ministry, the members of which shall be responsible to the people of Hungary.

Bohemia has not tarried in following the example of Hungary. Count Frederick Deym, the Kossoff of Bohemia, and twenty of the most eminent members of the Opposition, have proposed the immediate convocation of the Bohemian Diet. They give two reasons for taking this step:—First, "To express their loyal and true sentiments to the Throne, and to make any sacrifice that may be necessary, compatible with the interests of the State;" and secondly, "to lend their joyful co-operation to a development of the representation of the country." An address to this effect has been forwarded to Vienna. Bohemia is most inefficiently represented at the Diet, which is sufficiently proved by the fact that out of 300 towns, only four return representatives, and these four are often appointed by the King, instead of being elected by the people. Notwithstanding this, Bohemia has taken a firm position towards Austria, and the spirit of progress, which has so suddenly spread itself over the Continent, is felt there as elsewhere.

GERMAN STATES.

The Frankfort Journals of the 11th instant intimate that the Germanic Diet, sensible of the necessity of revising the federal constitution, is busy with a plan to be submitted to the Governments of the different states which compose the Confederation. It is also convinced that to ensure a favourable reception to the plan which may be ultimately resolved on among the body of the people, it is necessary to invite the concurrence of individuals not members of the Diet, who enjoy the popular confidence, in framing it. And to this end the Diet is understood to have requested all the Governments of the Confederation to accredit to it without delay persons answering this description.

From the kingdom of Saxony there is nothing decisive. Addresses continue to pour in from all the towns. The *refrain* of all of them is, "no alliance with Russia."

Munich continued tranquil on the 8th inst. There had been some disturbance at Augsburg on the 9th, but not of a serious nature. The peasantry (*Bauern*) were in commotion in the districts around Nuremberg on the 9th. On that day a deputation, 300 strong, entered the town to represent their grievances to the local authorities. This class has, more than any other in Bavaria, suffered from the petty tyranny of the subordinate magistracy.

Herr Duverney, a distinguished liberal, has been nominated Minister of the

Inferior by the King of Wurtemberg. The liberty of the press has been proclaimed in Saxe-Weimar.

Serious disturbances have broken out on the frontiers of Baden and Wurtemberg.

On the 10th inst. two bills were laid before the Chambers at Carlsruhe, for the purpose of abolishing all feudal rights, and one for indemnifying the parties concerned. The peasantry have broken out in insurrection in the vicinity of Wertheim, and in various parts of Hesse-Darmstadt. Troops have been marched from Mainheim to the disturbed districts. In Hanau affairs have taken a serious turn, thanks to the obstinacy of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. The inhabitants are in open insurrection. On the night of the 10th inst. the gates of the town, which is celebrated for its numerous goldsmiths' shops, were barricaded, after the troops had either voluntarily withdrawn, or had been expelled.

From Hamburg advices to the 11th mention that the grant of the liberty of the press by the Senate having come too late, formidable demonstrations were being made to extort greater concessions; that business was at a standstill, and gloom and anxiety prevails.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, having heard of the arrival of the Duchess of Orleans in Germany, had sent one of his Aides-de-camp, Major de Zulow, to offer her and her children the Castle of Ludwigslust as a residence.

The students of the University of Munich, 1200 in number, were reviewed on the 7th by Prince Wallenstein. They afterwards took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, and were incorporated with the landwehr.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 11th instant publishes a decree of the Grand Duke of Baden, abolishing all feudal rights.

The Germanic Diet has passed a solemn resolution, that "black, red, and gold are the colours and emblems of the Germanic Confederacy."

A letter from Gotha of the 8th states, that, as soon as the Duke arrived there from England, on the evening of the 7th, he caused a proclamation to be issued, granting equal political rights to all his subjects, a representative assembly, and freedom of the press; and this step of the Duke made an address needless, which his subjects had prepared to present him with. A deputation proceeded to his palace, to demand a National Guard and trial by jury, which was graciously conceded.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 6th inst. state that the intelligence of the events of Paris having been received by a courier of the French Consul at Civita Vecchia, the entire population immediately repaired to the Academy of France to proclaim the French Republic. An address of the Senate had just been presented to the Pope, demanding the grant of the long-promised Constitution. After the manifestation made at the French Academy, the people proceeded to the Quirinal, to support, by the expression of their wishes, the prayer contained in the address of the Senate. They had next resolved to go to the French Embassy, to remove the armorial bearings of the former Government, but they were dissuaded from that project by their leader.

Order was not disturbed at Rome, but the agitation was at its height. The following reply of the Pope to the address had somewhat allayed the effervescence:—"The events, I will not say which succeeded each other, but which have hurried on to a conclusion, justify the demand addressed to me by the senators in the name of the magistrates and the council. Everybody knows that I have been incessantly engaged in giving the Government the form claimed by those gentlemen and required by the people. But every body must understand the difficulty encountered by him who unites two supreme dignities. What can be effected in one night in a secular state, cannot be accomplished without mature examination in Rome, in consequence of the necessity to fix a line of separation between the two powers. Nevertheless, I hope that in a few days the constitution will be ready, and that I shall be able to proclaim a new form of Government, calculated to satisfy the people, and more particularly the Senate and the Council, who know better the state of affairs and the situation of the country. May the Almighty bless my desires and labours!" If religion derives any advantage therefrom, I will throw myself at the feet of the crucified Jesus, to thank him for the events accomplished by his will, and I will be more satisfied as chief of the Universal Church than as a temporal prince, if they turn to the greatest glory of God."

The *Gazzetta di Roma* of the 3rd March contains an official proclamation of the Treasurer-General and Minister of Finance, announcing the introduction into the Papal States of the decimal system of currency and monetary unity, which obtains in France, and has already been established in Sardinia and the Duchy of Parma. In accordance with this decree, it is arranged that five-franc pieces of silver coinage, and 20-franc pieces of gold coinage, current in the Republic of France, the Kingdom of Sardinia, and the Grand Duchy of Parma, shall circulate in the States of the Church—the first at the rate of 93 bajocchi, and the second at the rate of 3 scudi 72 bajocchi, and their multiples of gold in the same ratio. This arrangement was to take effect in Rome from the date of the proclamation, viz. the 3rd of March, in the provinces of the Mediterranean and the "marches," and in the legation of Urbino and Pesaro from the 6th March, and in the legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, and Ravenna from the 6th March. The Treasurer and Minister of Finance will, in the interim, take measures for the coinage of the new currency.

From Milan we learn that the situation of Lombardy presented no new feature. The peace of the city and the kingdom in general was undisturbed; but the popular feeling against the Austrians remained the same. The special commission miscalled "martial law" and "state of siege" would come into operation on the 7th, but no cases occurred for its operation, and it acted only as a preventive measure.

At Turin the whole of the Cabinet had resigned, and Count Balbo, the author of the "Esperanza d'Italia," and M. Pareto, a Genoese, were charged by the King with the formation of a new Ministry. The articles of the Constitution had been published, as well as the ordinance regulating the National Guard. The greatest content prevailed in the whole of the kingdom of Sardinia.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Switzerland state that a loan of 3,200,000 Swiss francs is to be negotiated at the following epochs:—500,000f. on April 1; 700,000f. on May 1; 1,000,000f. on June 1; 1,000,000f. on July 1. The loan guaranteed by the Confederacy is to be reimbursed by 1-10ths yearly, from the 31st Dec., 1849.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the Royal Mail steamship *Hibernia*, Captain Shannon, we have dates from New York to the 26th ult., and Halifax to the 1st inst.

The *Hibernia* has brought £40,000 in specie on freight.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between the Mexican Commissioners and General Scott, in conjunction with Mr. Trist, which "defines the future boundary of the United States." The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along that southern boundary to the western boundary of same; thence north to the first branch of the Gila, which it intersects; thence down the middle of that branch of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego.

"Art. 4 stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory to be ceded, either to leave (taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property), or else, upon taking the oaths of allegiance to this Government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States.

"Grants of land in the territory to be ceded made by the Mexican Government before the war, are by the next article to be respected by the United States.

"The next article provides that grants of land in Texas made by the Mexican Government prior to the year 1836 are also to be respected by the United States.

"The United States' Government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. To this end both nations are to use their best endeavours.

"In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States made by this treaty, the United States' Government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of 15,000,000 dollars. In this sum are included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican Government immediately on the ratification of the treaty. The remaining 12,000,000 are to be paid either by instalments or in 6 per cent. stock, redeemable by the United States. The Government has the option of either mode of payment.

"The United States' Government undertakes all claims of American citizens against Mexico, both those already decided, amounting to 2,000,000 dollars, and those still undecided, amounting to about 3,000,000 dollars.

"The troops of the United States are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican Government on amicable terms.

"The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

"The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Disturnell's Map of Mexico, published at New York in 1847."

"A sad occurrence had suspended the sittings of Congress. On the 21st, while occupying his seat in the House of Representatives, apparently in his usual health, John Quincy Adams was seized with apoplexy, and but for the aid of some colleagues who sprang to catch him would have fallen to the ground. All that medical skill could do was tried, but in vain; he died on the 23d.

"Mr. Clay met with a most enthusiastic reception at Philadelphia, on the 24th ult.

"Later advices, coming down to the 29th ult., state that it was understood that the treaty with Mexico would be ratified by Congress.

"Vera Cruz advices of the 16th state that Santa Anna was to be imprisoned.

CANADA.

Our Canadian advices inform us that the Parliament was duly assembled on the 25th ult.

The Legislative Assembly has elected Augustus Morin its Speaker. The Inspector-General proposed Sir Allen McNab, which was seconded by Colonel Prince, but he was defeated, having only nineteen votes in his favour.

BRAZIL.

According to letters from Rio, dated Jan. 24, Lord Howden has communicated to the commercial body, through our Consul, that all his endeavours to contract a treaty with the Brazilian Government had been frustrated, and that in consequence all further negotiations are suspended until he receives instructions from the Government at home, which he expected by the January packet. Should nothing be arranged between the two Cabinets, imports of British produce will be amenable to one-third more duties than articles of the growth and manufacture of other countries whose laws are more favourable to Brazilian interests.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *United Service Gazette* states "on good authority" that the Duke de Montpensier was sent for at the Privy Council, held on Wednesday (last week), and informed that he must leave the country.

Recently a fine large vein of lead ore has been discovered in the manor of Hartsop, Patterdale, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is lord. The ore is of the best quality, and there is no doubt but that it will realise large profits.

At Perth, lately, in consequence of some pending dispute between a minister and his session-clerk, the roll of banns of marriage for seven couples was not proclaimed in church. The marriages of five which were fixed for the following week had, consequently, to be postponed.

Mr. Antony Schrack is appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court of Demerara and Essequibo, British Guiana, in the place of Mr. Wilday, deceased.



"RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED."

PICTURES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE first of these scenes is of a more humanizing character than its companion. The physical conflict is over, the wounded are lodged in ambulances, and alms are begged for their relief at every turn. A few stones are heaped together, perhaps taken from the nearest barricade; and upon them is placed a *tronc pour les blessés*, to receive the contributions of the public. Our Artist's Sketch is from the life: a woman, of middle station, is dropping hermite into the treasury. The persons around her are very characteristic; the little girl looks on in sorrowful sympathy, which extends to the boy, though he is learning thus early to wield the weapon of death. The man in the frock, bearing a bayoneted gun, is imploring alms: he is listened to by the seated guard, but the raw recruit is not so moved. The boy with the shouldered sword and the cockade, and the man behind him in cap and blouse, belong to a class of the people who must be regarded as not the least efficient agents in the recent Revolution.

SCENE AT THE BARRIER OF ST. DENIS.

THE Quarters of St. Martin and St. Denis, it is well known, were the hot-beds of the late Revolution; and the Illustration shows one of the early stages of the conflict, at the Barrier of St. Denis, with the approach of a band of the Revolutionists.

The Barrier of St. Denis is at the entrance into Paris, from the Boulogne road; and this was a point of considerable importance in the struggle, since this gate is the nearest to Vincennes, whence supplies of ammunition were expected to arrive.

A Correspondent, who was among the first English visitors

after the Revolution, states that "at the Barrier of St. Denis was a powerful and striking illustration of the character of the revolt. The houses of the Corps de Garde and the Octroi were entirely in ruins, and exhibited the effects of a most violent conflict; and, judging from the walls, cannon had been employed. Here might be seen curious specimens of the powers now in possession of Paris; and *citoyens* had entire control over all that passed either way through the Barrier. The crowd was by no means great, and, considering the state of things, exceedingly orderly and polite."

A Correspondent of the *Times* bears the following testimony to the honesty of the people of this Quarter:—

"And those men of the barricades—those grim-looking, terrific men of Wednesday and Thursday last—those unwashed, ill-dressed, tattered men of the Quarters of St. Martin and St. Denis, and of the Halle, and of the Hôtel de Ville, and of the Faubourg St. Antoine, whose appearance and whose cries were appalling—where are they? They have returned modestly to their hard labour—to the practice of their admirable industry—to their privations and their endurance."

"Let those men be known to the world. The great mass of the combatants of the 22d, 23d, and 24th of February were the poor hard-working classes of the Parisians. They were labourers at the ports, shoemakers, sawyers, carpenters, shoe-blacks; in a word, the operatives and labourers of the capital. What did they? They believed that the late Government had cheated them of the fruits of their Revolution of July. They waited the proper moment for reconquering their rights, and they went at it without arms, taking their chance of finding a dead enemy,

and of arming themselves with his weapons. And when, by a succession of miracles, their courage and their constancy were rewarded by the most splendid victory ever achieved by insurgents, what did they?"

"Search the columns of the newspapers, demand of the thousands of English and other foreign residents of Paris during the severe struggle, and they will tell you that those men, so hideous and so terrible in the streets and at the barricades, so infuriated by the slaughter of their friends, seized the earliest opportunity for leaving the *chose publique* to be looked after by honest competent men, and returned to their workshops, their hovels, and their poverty, proud—for that too should be known—proud of having once more conquered liberty for their country."

IRELAND.

The eddy of the great Revolutionary wave has extended to Ireland, and "sympathy" with the French Republic has become the motto of the more violent earnest of the Repealers.

Yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of the National Patron Saint, had been for some time past fixed upon as the day on which aggregate Repeal meetings should be held in every parish throughout the country, while in Dublin a demonstration on a gigantic scale, consisting of a procession, public meeting, &c., was to take place. The violent language of the leaders and the journals of the Young Ireland party have created some apprehension that the tranquillity of the city would be disturbed—but we trust these fears may be shown to have been groundless.

The provost and board of Trinity College met on Sunday after divine service, when an address to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant was unanimously agreed to, expressive of confidence in his Excellency's wisdom, and a determination to uphold the peace of the city. His Excellency returned a suitable reply.

Every arrival from the north of Ireland brings reports of the meetings of Orange lodges, and of addresses of confidence in the Lord Lieutenant, with assurances of readiness to come forward whenever required and render every support to a Government determined to maintain the peace and order of the community.

The Government have taken measures to suppress disturbances, should, unfortunately, any attempt of the kind be made. Besides the garrison of Dublin, which is about 4000 strong, 2000 more are being called in from the surrounding districts. Twelve troops of cavalry have arrived from Dundalk, Newry, and Newbridge, some of whom have been quartered in our cavalry barracks, and the remainder furnished with temporary accommodation in our large livery establishments. Four regiments of infantry—75th, 85th, 55th, and 2nd—have either arrived or are moving in the city, and the artillery corps at the Pigeon-house has been strengthened. All the infantry have been served with ninety rounds per man—sixty in cartouche-box, and thirty in knapsack.

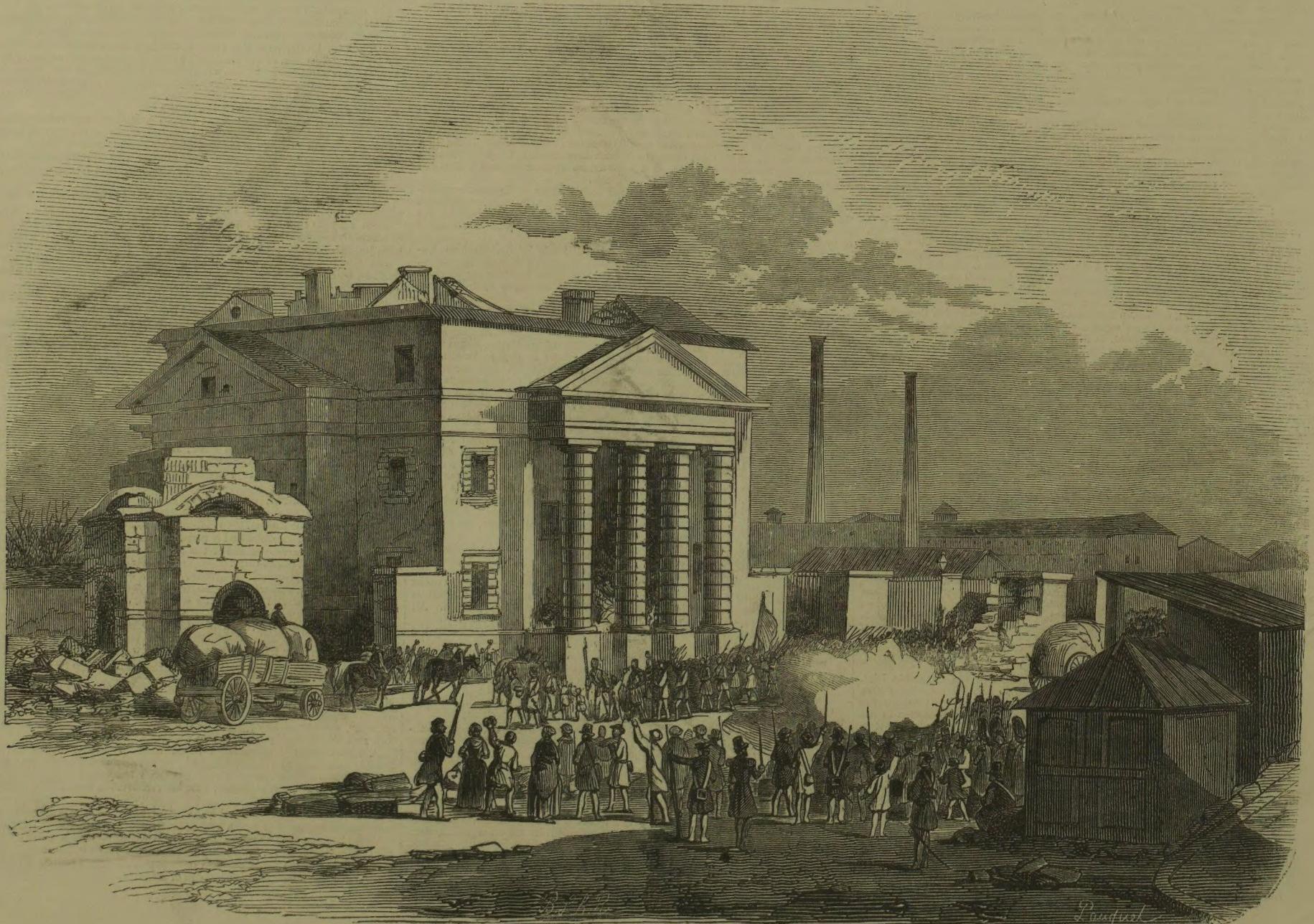
At a Privy Council held on Saturday, the Lord Chancellor issued commissions of the peace for the borough and county of Dublin to the following staff officers of the garrison:—Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, K.H.; Lieutenant-Colonel Graves; Colonel Cochrane, C.B.; Colonel Frith; Colonel Gordon; Major Draper, and Captain Leycester Smith.

THE petition for tenant right at Carrickmacross has received the immense amount of 20,000 signatures. In a rural district, and within so brief a time, this is unexampled.

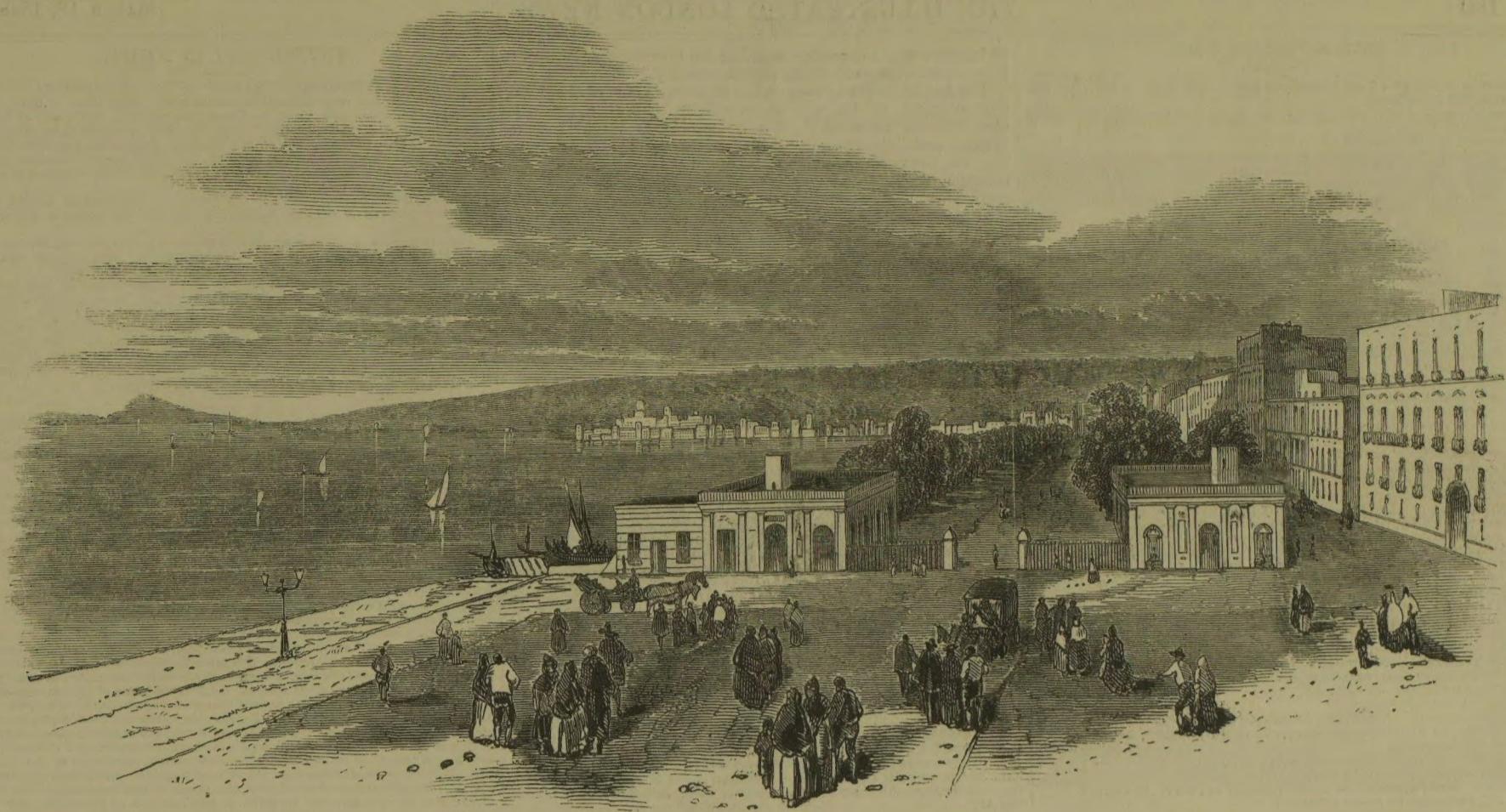
CANCELLATION HALL.—The Repeal Association received an acquisition on Monday at its usual weekly meeting in the person of the Earl of Miltown, who, though a Liberal and Radical, has now for the first time assumed the Repeal colours. His adhesion was quite unexpected, and excited much enthusiasm. His Lordship spoke at considerable length, and forcibly dwelt upon the moral force principle as the true sword of combat. The Association would take no part in the street proceedings on Friday. The Old Ireland force would attend the ward meetings, which would have the effect of diminishing the processional crowds and keeping down their fervour. Rent for the week, £4*2s. 7d.*

KINSALE ELECTION.—Mr. Hawes has been returned by a majority of three, the numbers being:—Hawes, 97; Clinton, 94.

A MYSTERY.—Some weeks since, it appears, an individual, who refused to give any name, called on Lord Auckland, as Vice-President of the Council of University College, and announced his intention to give £5000 to the College, to be a fixed fund at the disposal of the Council, on condition that the Council should consent to give to the fund such ordinary English surname as he should prescribe at the time of paying the money. In the event of this condition being accepted, the Council were to advertise their acceptance in the *Times* on two successive days, which Z. A. named. The Council did not, it would seem, consider that there was anything in the terms for which £5000 was not a good and sufficient equivalent. The advertisements were accordingly inserted; but nothing more was heard of Z. A. for some days after the second had appeared. On the 29th of February, however (the rarer day the rarer deed), Z. A. made his appearance at the Admiralty, and handed over to Lord Auckland £5000 in Banks of England notes—intimating at the same time the fund was to be called "The Andrews Fund." We believe an understanding exists that no attempts are to be made to trace the donor—and his name is not to be divulged if by accident it should be discovered.



CONFLICT AT THE BARRIER ST. DENIS



NAPLES.

Letters from Naples of the 9th state that the King had appointed a Provisional Ministry, composed of Prince Cariati, President of the Council; Commander Spinelli, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Copomazza, formerly Attorney-General in the Court of Cassation, Minister of Justice; and M. della Valle, Minister of Finance. Sicily was more determined than ever to separate from Naples, and King Ferdinand was then preparing an expedition against that island. Messina had been bombarded during five days. The proclamation of the Republic in France had produced the greatest enthusiasm in Naples.

Lord Minto was at Naples. Admiral Sir William Parker and two ships of the line and two war-steamer were in the bay, as well as a French and Austrian man-of-war.

The annexed Sketch, by an Artist resident at Naples, shows "the Chiaja," or Quay, which lies between the hill of Saint Elmo and the point of Pizzofalcone, and affords a carriage communication between Toledo and the western crescent, or new portion of the town. This part, which is much contracted between the hills and the sea, extends in length about a mile and a half between the hill

of Pizzofalcone to the east, and that of Posillipo to the west. A fine road runs all this length, parallel to the sea-shores, and between the public gardens on one side and a row of fine houses on the other; it then turns round the base of Mount Posillipo, and gradually ascending it, leads to the other side of it towards Pozzuoli.

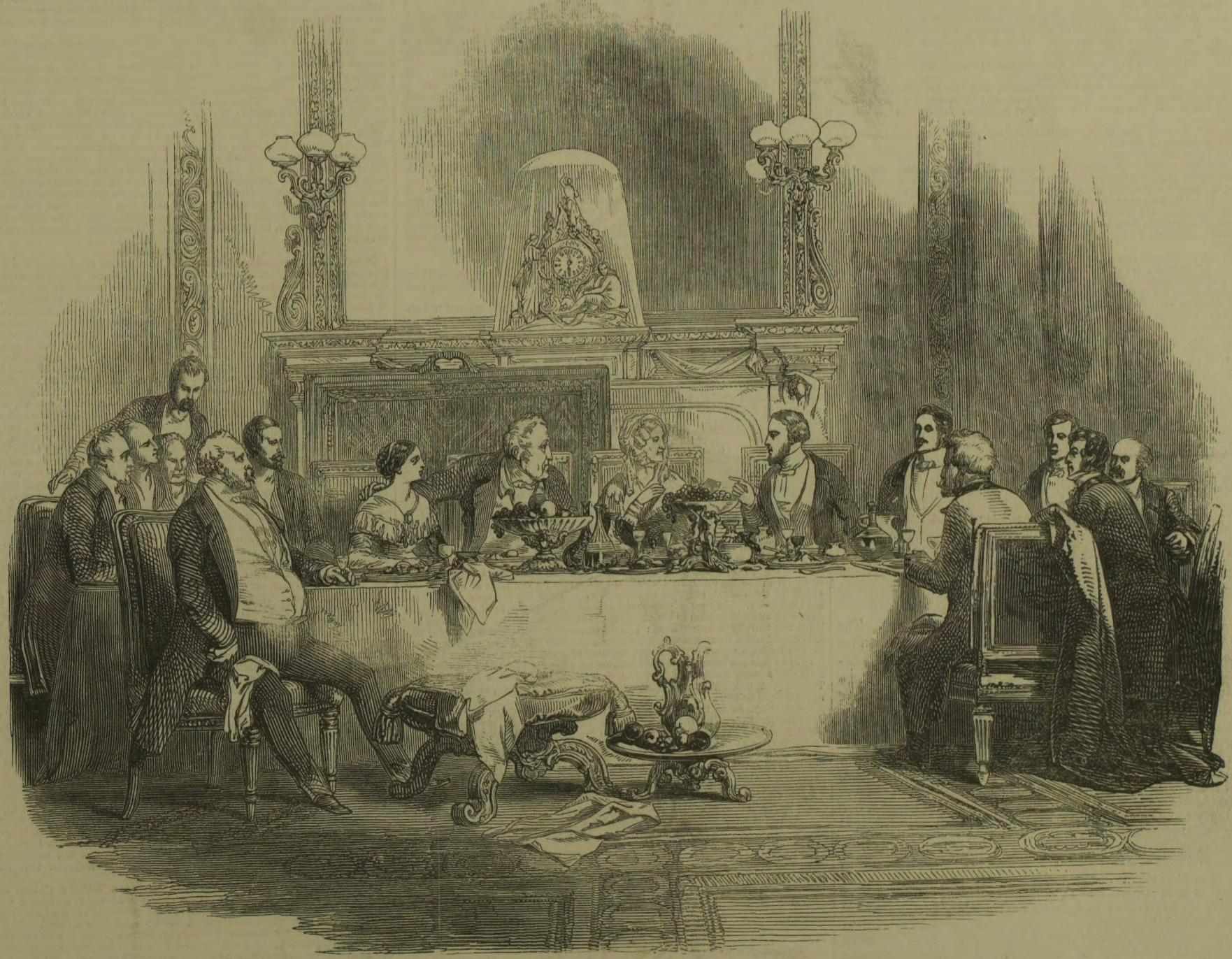
ENGLISH WORKMEN AT BOULOGNE.—A correspondent at Boulogne requests us, at the desire of many of the authorities of that place, to contradict a statement going the rounds of the papers, that all the English employed at the factories and otherwise, in Boulogne, have been discharged. Such, it appears, is not the fact. Not one has been discharged up to this moment from any of their employments in or near the town; and nothing can be better than the feelings that exist between the whole body of English and French inhabitants.

PASSENGERS TO BOULOGNE.—The number of passengers to Boulogne during the week ending the 5th of March was 1323, of which 369 were from England to Boulogne, 954 from Boulogne to England. The excess of the latter this week is remarkable. Of those from England 230 were from Folkestone, 100 from Dover, and 30 from London. Of those from Boulogne 690 were to Folkestone, 67 to Dover, and 197 to London. The total number of passengers between England and Calais was 264.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AT CLAREMONT.

The Illustration shows the Count and Countess de Neuilly domesticated in one of the principal saloons of Claremont, which, by the way, has all the appointments of a palace. These personages formed the Royal party on the first day after their arrival at Claremont.

The Count and Countess remain here in retirement, surrounded by the members of their family circle. During the past week the Count has received visits from very many of his personal friends, including several members of the aristocracy. M. Guizot has been to Claremont more than once since his arrival in this country. The Duke de Montebello and M. Duchâtel have also paid personal visits to their late Royal master in his retirement. Both the Count and Countess are said to be in good health. The terrible change in the fortunes of the ex-Royal pair appears to affect them less (as far as may be gathered from outward appearance) than might have been expected. The Count takes occasional airings in a private carriage in the vicinity of his retreat, and is everywhere received with marked respect by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. This observation also applies to the younger branches of the exiled family. The ex-Royal family again attend divine service at the Catholic Chapel, Weybridge.



LOUIS PHILIPPE AT CLAREMONT.

CALEND.... FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 19.—Second Sunday in Lent. Full Moon at 9h. 11m. P.M. Total eclipse of the Moon.
 MONDAY, 20.—At 11h. 19m. A.M. the Sun enters the sign Aries, and Spring commences. Vernal equinox.
 TUESDAY, 21.—St. Benedict.
 WEDNESDAY, 22.—The Sun rises at 5h. 59m., and sets at 6h. 16m.
 THURSDAY, 23.—The length of the Day is 12h. 21m., and the Day has increased 4h. 36m. since the shortest Day.
 FRIDAY, 24.—Day breaks at 3h. 59m., and Twilight ends at 8h. 15m.
 SATURDAY, 25.—Annunciation. Lady Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 2 0	m 2 20	A 2 35	N 2 50	M 3 5	A 3 29	M 3 50
h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m h m h m h m	h m h m h m h m h m h m h m

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Caledonia," "Live and Learn," and "J. R. W." Lomas.—In answer to these correspondents relative to the family of Orleans, we beg to state, the fullest possible account of the existing members of the family of Louis Philippe and of his ancestry will be found in Mr. Burke's "Patrician," for September 1846.
 "Zenobia"—The titles of the Princes of the House of Orleans have usually been chosen from names of note in the history of the family. The Sieur de Joinville was the companion-in-arms and historian of St. Louis, from whom the House of Bourbon and that of Orleans sprung. The Prince of Joinville is most probably so called from this eminent personage; and the style of Prince, instead of that of Duke, was given to him because there was no dukedom called Joinville.
 "A Constant Subscriber," Brighton.—The reasons we have heard assigned for adopting a tubular bridge over the river Conway, in preference to a stone one, are the great depth of the stream, and consequent prodigious outlay of money required to erect a stone bridge.
 "A. Y. L."—We cannot.
 "P. B." should apply to one of the Secretaries to the Art Union.
 "E. V." Farnham.—Lines declined.
 "A Subscriber," Liverpool.—Yours is the only objection we have received.
 "Lincoln."—The agreement will suffice.
 "An Ambitious Youth" should first read "Real Life in India," just published.
 "P. P. F."—See the Population Census published in Vol. 3 of our Journal.
 "J. R."—The matter does not seem to require explanation.
 "R. S." (Six Questions.)—Forbear.
 "O. B." Preston.—Lord John Russell fills the office of Premier for the first time.
 "A Subscriber ab initio," Bognor.—A work on Church furniture, &c., is published by Bell, Fleet-street.
 "A Constant Reader, C."—The marriage will be valid.
 "W. E." near Bromsgrove, is thanked.
 "Wireworm" should consult the work lately published on Pests to Agriculture.
 "J. E. F." Padlock.—We cannot advise you.
 "Scrutator"—The circumstance was accidental.
 "F. A. D." Devonport.—The Sketch, &c., has been returned to Greenwich Hospital.
 "Milson" may rest assured of the safety of the savings' banks.
 "Cornelius," Camden Town, should advertise.
 "H. D. A." New York, is thanked.
 "T. H. F. R."—We have not room for your letter of three folios.
 "M. L. A." Stamford; "O. M." "T. S." Dublin; "X. Y. Z." "Sophia"; "A Constant Reader"; "B. T." Ross; "An Inquirer"; "W. G. P." "Librarian"; "Sœur Marthe"; "R. A. O." "J. S." Hutchin; "A. L." "Agricola"; "H. E." Gloucester; "V. T." Brighton; "Dubitans"; "Mr. Furnis"; "J. C." Leek; "J. S." Edinburgh; "T. R." Woldsey; "E. J. M." Swansea.—Your questions are not of a class demanding to be replied to in a newspaper. We may add that matters of derivation and pronunciation belong to this category.
 "A Correspondent."—Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., was born in 1809 or 1810.
 "A Veritable Ignoramus."—Charles X. died in Germany, 6th Nov., 1836.
 "Pearson."—We are inclined to think that the motto being upon an heraldic garber would subject the person who used it on his seal to the tax for armorial bearings.
 "Job Clarkson."—Erin is pronounced with the E long.
 "F. M."—There is no ensign in a cavalry regiment.
 "Marion," who supposes a friend to have left some money in the Three per Cent. Consols, should apply to the principal of the Consol Office, at the Bank of England, who, upon the production of the probate of the will, and being assured of the responsibility of the party requiring the information, will afford every facility for pursuing the investigation.
 "T. M." Chelmsford.—The salary of the Prime Minister is £6000 per annum.
 "W. J. V." Mildenhall.—Dr. Golding Bird's "Natural Philosophy" is a sound work. "Lardner on the Steam-engine," and the "Treatise on Mechanics," by Lardner and Kater, are also accredited works.
 "E. G." Oxford.—We have no faith in Foreign Lotteries.
 "J. R. H." and "J. S." Exon.—Ineligible.
 "J. T. R. V."—We remember a paper on "English and Foreign Woods," in the Transactions of the Society of Arts. A work on "Taxidermy" is published by Van Voorst. We believe the "Manual for Mechanics Institutions" is out of print.
 "J. D. D." Camden New Town, is thanked for the piece of Latinity, though we have not room to print it.
 "A. C." Portsea.—Declined.
 "W. M." St. Albans.—The practical instructions will be given in the 4th and concluding part of the "History of Wood Engraving."
 "Amicus Senex" is thanked, but his suggestions arrived too late.
 "J. D. H."—We have not room for the Sonnet.
 "A Novice."—Declined. Apply to any dealer in hard woods.
 "E. C." Wandsworth Road.—The copies shall be exchanged, if sent to our office.
 "Piston"—The Office for the Registration of Designs is at No. 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 "A Reader"—Watts's Logic.
 "W. S. J." Sheffield, is thanked.
 "Omega," Northwich.—The "History of Wood Engraving," now publishing in a separate form, originally appeared in Vol. 4 of our Journal. The letter-press has, however, been revised and extended, and several illustrations added. See Pitman's works on Phonography.
 "Macaroni," Newport.—In any large collection of French Songs.
 "A New Subscriber" had better send his "View" to a bookbinder.
 "D. W." will be liable.
 "R. A."—We have no means at hand of ascertaining.
 "Dot."—Not received.
 "A Constant Reader."—Certainly.
 "Elgee," Montreal, is thanked; but we have not room.
 "A Subscriber," Liverpool.—Our "Fine Arts" Illustrations will be resumed shortly.
 "Rusticus" can compel payment by the party making himself responsible by letter.
 "Shrex," Ireland, should consult a solicitor.
 "A Constant Reader."—Alboi did not sing in "Norma," last season, at the Royal Italian Opera.
 "B. B."—The natural compass of Mdlle. Lind's voice extends to D in alto, down to E on the first line treble clef.

* * * Several notices are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.

THE Income Tax is permanently saddled upon the country. The large majority on Monday night against Mr. Hume's motion for restricting its duration to one year decides, at least as far as the Legislature is concerned, the question of its re-imposition for three years certain; and we fear beyond that period, for any length of time the Minister of the day may think fit to demand it.

That there will always be found specious reasons by any future Government for the renewal of a tax that yields so readily the large amount of five or six millions sterling, its history since 1842 proves clearly enough; and the man who expects that at the end of the next three years this odious impost will be abandoned, has a fund of sanguine hope at his disposal that may fairly be envied indeed. We are not of such happy mood; and we would, therefore, in the belief that the tax will ultimately become an established source of revenue to the Treasury, point to the absolute necessity there exists of remedying its present inequalities, so as to render it less oppressive and intolerable in its operation. If it were apportioned in a fairer and juster manner,—not confounding, as it does at present, the remuneration of personal labour, bodily or mental, with the revenues derived from real property,—the general odium with which it is regarded would in all probability be dissipated, and the public become reconciled to the burden. Mr. Wilson, in the debate on Friday night, correctly observed—"A conviction of its injustice had sunk deep into the minds and hearts of almost all classes of the community; and he apprehended that if some attempt were not made to secure greater equality, the discontent which the persuasion of

its injustice would engender could not fail to endanger—at least to some extent—the whole finances of the country."

The danger is obvious enough. If large bodies of those who are subjected to the tax become fully impressed with an idea that the assessment of it is arranged in a spirit of unfairness and injustice, they will deem every means of evading its payment legitimate; they will in a thousand ways smuggle their incomes through the tax-collectors' rules and regulations, as successfully as the contraband trader does his wares through those of the Custom-house officers; and when the Minister, having foregone other sources of the public revenue, fancies that he may safely rely on a large return from this hated source, to meet his estimates of the national expenditure, he may, in the moment of his greatest need, find himself Lord of an empty Exchequer, and the credit of the country perilled.

To obviate such a danger is the bounden duty of the present Government; and no difficulties in the way of so desirable a measure should, for a moment, weigh with them in the consideration of the subject.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been unsettled; rain has frequently fallen, the sky has been chiefly covered by cloud, and the temperature has been somewhat below the average for the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the clouds were broken frequently during the day; a misty rain was falling during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 47°. Friday, the sky was cloudless early in the morning, and chiefly cloudy afterwards; a slight rain fell in the evening; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 42°. Saturday, there were frequent squalls of wind and rain, and considerable variations of temperature took place during their continuance; the sky was mostly overcast; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 41°. Sunday, the sky was overcast, with the exception of a few breaks in the clouds, to a small extent, in the afternoon; there were occasional dashing showers of rain; at noon a considerable gloom prevailed; the direction of the wind was S.W., and at times blew strongly; the average temperature for the day was 41°. Monday, at about noon, there were considerable portions of the sky free from clouds, at all other times it was overcast; rain was falling heavily from 4h. P.M. to 7h. P.M., and occasionally afterwards; the direction of the wind was N.W. and then N.; the average temperature of the air was 38°. Tuesday, the sky was chiefly overcast till late in the evening, when it became almost cloudless, but a thick haze still prevailed; the directions of the wind were N. and S.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 40°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast all day; rain was falling heavily from 4h. P.M. to 6h. P.M., and occasionally afterwards; the direction of the wind was W.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 40°, and that for the week was 41°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, March 9,	highest during the day was 54 deg., and the lowest was 43 deg.	38
Friday, March 10,	.....	47
Saturday, March 11,	.....	45
Sunday, March 12,	.....	39
Monday, March 13,	.....	43
Tuesday, March 14,	.....	34
Wednesday, March 15,	.....	31

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the morning, attended by his Equerry in Waiting. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their accustomed airings. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert in the evening.

On Sunday morning the Queen walked out in the garden of the Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel in the Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtney officiated. His Royal Highness the Duke Augustus of Saxe Coburg visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback attended by his Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Bouvier. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. Her Majesty again promenaded in the afternoon. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty, and shortly afterwards left town for St. Leonards, Hastings. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouvier, Equerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took walking and pony exercise in the Royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouvier, Equerry in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their accustomed airings.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE MONTPENSIER.—The Court Newsman mentions that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier left England, on Thursday (last week), for Ostend, on their route to Germany.

ARRIVAL OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE.—This distinguished officer arrived in London on Wednesday forenoon, after an absence of four years, during which period he has filled the high and responsible office of Governor-General of India. The noble and gallant Viscount, having chosen the Trieste route for his return home, embarked at Ostend on Tuesday in the General Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *Sir Edward Banks*. His Lordship is accompanied by his two sons, the Hon. C. S. and the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, and Colonel Robert Wood, late of the Governor-General's staff. We are glad to add that both his Lordship and his two sons are in excellent health. In the course of the evening several members of the nobility and gentry called and left their cards at his Lordship's mansion.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. March 14.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—A memorial, numerously signed, of which the following is a copy, has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors, in order that it may undergo a grave and serious discussion, previous to its being proposed in congregation, or decreed in Convocation:—“The undersigned tutors of colleges and halls beg respectfully to represent to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of houses, the necessity which they feel to exist for the extension and better arrangement of the University studies. They wish particularly to call attention to the case of those who are not candidates for honours, and to the evil effects which are produced by the want of an adequate object for academical exertion in so large a portion of the younger members of the University. They conceive that the evils alluded to may be at least partially remedied by an alteration in the existing examination statute. They would be glad respectfully to recommend: 1. An examination corresponding to the present examination for responsion, but an earlier period. 2. A second examination in the books, or part of the books, required at present from candidates for the degree of B.A., at some period intermediate between the first and final examination. 3. A final examination for the degree of B.A., which shall comprise Theology, Moral Philosophy, History (Ancient and Modern), or Mathematical and Physical Science.”

On Sunday, being the Sunday preceding the Ember days, the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, the Master of the Temple, brought the claims of the Society for Providing additional Curates in Populous Places before the benchers of the Society of the Temple. Sir Robert Peel, with many other gentlemen of distinction, were among the congregation. The preacher stated that this society supports upwards of 300 curates in the poor and populous mining, manufacturing, and metropolitan districts, and has aided in the endowment of thirty-seven poor livings. Fifty-seven cases, however, remained unaided, and many of the existing grants are in danger of being withdrawn, through want of funds.

WHITEHALL, March 11.—The Queen has been pleased to order a *congrat d'élire* to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Chester to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, late Bishop thereof, to the see of Canterbury; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, John Graham, Doctor in Divinity, to be their elected Bishop of the said see of Chester.

We regret that in our paper of last week we were led into an error in announcing that John Divett, Esq., of Bovey Tracey, Chudleigh, had been appointed Secretary to the new Archbishop of Canterbury. The gentleman on whom the office has been conferred is Felix Knyvet, Esq., of the city of Chester, who held a similar appointment from his Grace while Bishop of Chester for a period of ten years.

THE IRISH COLLEGES.—NEW STATUTES.—The *Tablet* has learned that new statutes for the Irish provincial colleges have been prepared and are on their way to Rome. It is expected—such are the preparations already made in the Holy City—that these new statutes will give the utmost satisfaction; and at the earliest possible moment a new rescript, practically at variance with the former, is confidently looked for.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION IN THE METROPOLIS.

On Monday last the Chartist Demonstration, which was to have been on so grand a scale, took place on Kennington-common, but it was all but a complete failure. “The meeting” itself numbered scarcely more than 6000 persons, while, on the outskirts of the common, about a like number of spectators hovered about, attracted by curiosity, but taking no part whatever in the proceedings, which did not last above two hours, and merely consisted of a few speeches of the ordinary Chartist fusillade.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon it commenced raining with great violence, and in less than a quarter of an hour the common was completely cleared.

Preparations on a large scale had been made by the police to prevent disturbances should any attempts of the kind be made, but their services were not required, the rain having most effectually anticipated their efforts.

It should be mentioned that the shops in the neighbourhood of Kennington, Walworth, Camberwell, &c., were closed throughout, from an apprehension that the disgraceful scenes of window-breaking which occurred on the previous Monday, on the occasion of the meeting at Charing-cross, might be renewed.

We are happy to say that not the least violence took place, with the exception of the breaking of a pawnbroker's window, at Peckham, from which articles of value were abstracted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL BANK.—The fifteenth anniversary meeting of the shareholders of the above-named Bank was held on Saturday, at the Clarendon Rooms. Mr. J. C. Jack, Chairman of the Board of Directors, called upon the manager, who read the report:—“The fifteenth annual meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool Commercial Banking Company had been called in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of settlement, to receive the annual report, and to elect three directors in the place of those whose term in office now expires. The directors have to present to the proprietors their report for the year terminating on the 31st of December last. The profits of the business for the year, over and above all expenses, amounted to £43,122 0s. 2d., from which two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each, on the capital stock, £33,600, were declared, and the balance, £9262 0s. 2d., was carried to the reserved fund for losses. This fund was in credit £3765 10s. 9d., in consequence of reversions to that amount having been received from previous doubtful debts, beyond what was anticipated when those debts were written off. The combined sum, £13,027 10s. 1d., now stands to meet the contingencies of the past year, and will, the directors hope, be sufficient for the purpose. The valuation of the property in which the reserved surplus fund is invested, taken on the 31st December last, according to the provisions of the deed of settlement, reduced the value of those investments by the sum of £50,282 11s. 6d.; and the reserved surplus fund, which, on the 31st December, 18

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PASSENGERS' BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE INCOME-TAX.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means,

Sir B. HALL moved that the Income-Tax, as levied in England, should be extended to Ireland.

A long discussion ensued, and the Committee, on a division, decided against the motion by a majority of 218 to 138.

The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

WURTEMBERG—REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS.

We regret to say that a peasants' war has broken out in Germany. The horizon is red in many parts from incendiary fires.

The castles of Niederstetten Oehringen, two signal residences of the Princes of Hohenlohe, have been burnt to the ground. Nor have the boors respected the ancient castle of Jaxthausen, on the Jaxt, which for centuries has been in the possession of the Berlichingen family, and has been immortalised by Goethe, by his description of its defence by iron-fisted Gotz, who then headed the insurgent peasants against the Imperial troops. The village belonging to it also has been reduced to ashes.

The castle of Assumstadt, the family residence of the Barons of Ellrichshausen, and the castle of Schwäigern, the residence of Count Neipperg, son-in-law of the King of Wurtemberg, have been razed to the ground. The lives of the inhabitants have been spared, but an organized system is visible.

The stewards of the castles in question were compelled to throw the archives into the flames with their own hands; and some men of education are evidently in the ranks of the peasants, as the device of the Hohenlohes, *ex flammis orior*, was ironically changed into *ex flammis morior*.

Two thousand men have been ordered, in all haste, from Ludwigsburg and Heilbronn, to quell this insurrection.

FRANCE.

Great dissatisfaction had been caused in the grenadier and light companies of the National Guards by that portion of M. Ledru-Rollin's circular which related to their being disbanded, and united indiscriminately with the other companies; and they accordingly met in a body, to the amount, it is said, of 30,000, and sent a deputation to the Government on Thursday, to remonstrate on the matter.

The reply of the Provisional Government to the deputation was considered of a favourable nature. The composition of the National Guard is to continue the same until its definitive re-organisation, when the *compagnies d'élite* are to be uprooted.The object M. Rollin had in view by his measure was to lessen the influence of those companies who are composed of *modératés* in the approaching election of their officers; which, in the meantime, has been postponed from this day (Saturday) to Saturday next, the 25th instant.

A very violent scene, which took place in the council of the Provisional Government on Tuesday night, was the subject of general conversation. In the course of their deliberations a proposition was made by M. Ledru-Rollin, which, not being approved of by his colleagues, was rejected. Upon this, M. Ledru-Rollin threatened that, if his proposition were not agreed to, he would call in the people assembled in the court, and force the Government to accede to it. M. Garnier Pages upon this immediately rose, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, declared that if M. Ledru-Rollin attempted to put his threat in execution, he would shoot him through the head. The affair went no further; but when such scenes take place in the Council, it cannot be expected that the members of the Government will work long together.

The National Guards were preparing to petition the Provisional Government for the dismissal of M. Ledru-Rollin from the office of Minister of the Interior.

A great crowd was assembled round the Bank of France on Thursday, and there was a company of the National Guards on duty to keep order. The decree suspending the cash payments not having been generally known, a disposition to create disturbance at first showed itself, and the excitement throughout the day was very great. No one was admitted into the Bank who could not show that he had actual business.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE accounts from the country generally are of a peaceful nature. From Scotland, too, the news is reassuring.

A large open-air meeting of Chartists took place on Monday evening, behind the Salford Town-hall, the numbers congregated on the occasion being at least 4000 or 5000. The main object of the meeting was to congratulate the people of France "on the grand and victorious achievement in the cause of democratic principles." There had been a fear of this meeting leading to a renewal of the late disturbances, and the authorities had prepared a grand muster of the civil forces to keep them in check, but the result showed that this preparation was unnecessary. An address to the people of France was unanimously agreed to. A resolution, pledging the Chartists to keep a watchful eye on the bearing of our own Government towards the new Republic, and further pledging them to renew and continue their agitation for the people's charter, was supported by a Mr. Leach, the principal speaker on the occasion. He referred to the distress which has existed in Manchester for the last eighteen months, stating that the weekly average of paupers receiving out-door relief was something like 17,000, whilst the workhouses and hospitals were full; and he told shopkeepers, that if they did not see to the amendment of the present state of things, the reduction of working-men's wages would reduce their business and profits, and bring them to bankruptcy. The speaker congratulated the meeting on its peaceable demeanour, and exhorted every one to depart in order and peace. He then again proceeded to talk of despotism, and the final triumph of the world over it; and, advertising to the heroes who had died in the late revolution in France, called on every man present to show his reverence for the departed by taking off his hat. The whole meeting uncovered, and shortly afterwards separated quietly.

GLASGOW.—The body of the female that had been presumed to have been shot during the riots in Cambridge-street, Glasgow, has been subjected to a post mortem examination. It was found that the immediate cause of death was apoplexy, and the wound the result of a fall at the instant of the attack. The body has since been claimed, and turns out to be a Miss Trotter, a dressmaker; and from the circumstance of her going out occasionally to sew in the houses of private families, where she remained a day or two, her absence occasioned no surprise, and led to the delay in her recognition.

A MEETING of the Chartists of Birmingham, to sympathize with the French Republic, was held in the Town Hall there on Wednesday, at which resolutions, and an address congratulating the French people on the recent triumph of democracy in their country, were agreed to with acclamation. The meeting passed off peacefully.

In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other places in the north of England, Chartist meetings have been held during the week, without any breach of the peace occurring.

LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION.—CLOSE OF THE POLL.

This election took place on Thursday. The numbers were:—

Hobhouse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554
Humphrey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501
Majority ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53

DESTRUCTION OF THE VIADUCT OVER THE RIVER NIDD AT KNARESBOROUGH.—On Saturday, about half-past eleven, A.M., the entire viaduct, which was nearly completed, fell in with a tremendous crash. It consisted of four arches (the centres of which had not been removed), each fifty feet span and eighty feet high. The cause of so great a catastrophe remains a mystery yet to be explained, but it is thought it has arisen in a great measure through the heavy rains which have prevailed for the last two months. Fortunately, no lives were lost. It was intended for the use of the Leeds and Thirsk, York and North Midland, and East and West Yorkshire Junction Railways.

MUSICAL STONES.—About three miles from Pottstown, in the United States, there is a place to which the name of the Singing Valley is given. There is in this valley a large mass of ill-shaped stones, which appear to have been thrown together by some terrible convulsion of nature. From the appearance of the stone it is judged that at some former time a volcanic eruption must have occurred there. By striking on these stones the most varied sounds imaginable are produced. The chime of the finest bells in the world does not exceed in variety the sounds produced, from the sonorous bass to the most delicate treble, the gradations of which are exquisitely fine. No such phenomenon is to be found in any other part of the world.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS is a fine specimen of the Negro blood, and exhibits, in an almost equal degree, the qualities of the indefatigable slave and the brilliant Frenchman. With an insatiable lust for notoriety, he contrives that his sayings and doings shall occupy the gossips of France. Not only as a writer—not simply as *le roi du feuilleton*, the *facile prince* of the circulating library, but also as a "gentilhomme," as a "grand seigneur," and as a man, must he always "astonish" the public. If not noble himself, he at least assumes a noble name—Marquis Davy de la Paillette; and talks with easy familiarity of his friends the Priates. If not an accomplished duellist, he is at least very great on the theory of duelling. His pen is the inheritance which enables him to give bantams rivalling in splendour the oriental lavishness of his own Monte Christo. He has not "smelt powder;" but, to see him on a grand review day, at the head of a company of National Guards, you would fancy him the very Caesar, Alexander, Attila, Napoleon, and Wellington of private life—his breast is a blaze of orders. The objects of his existence seem to be two: firstly, to make enormous sums of money to spend with princely prodigality; secondly, incessantly to astonish the world. Above all things, he courts notoriety, scandal, and the power to set men wondering. He began life as a daring innovator—as a romanticist. Racine, and the whole traditional style of French art, he attempted to replace by effective melodramas, which he audaciously asserted were modelled after Shakespeare: his audacity was crowned by a loud but fugitive success. Since then his restless activity has exhibited itself in many ways, and of late the author has almost been eclipsed by the *éclat* attached to the man.—From the *British Quarterly Review*, No. 13; full of clever and spirited writing, especially a paper on "The Public Men of France."THE OLD UMBRELLA.—Louis Philippe left his umbrella at Paris. We suppose he had no use for it when the reign had ceased.—*Puppet Show*, No. 1.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Alpha."—Stalemate draws the game, and in your match such a game does not count.*"J. E. C."* must be good enough to send a solution. We never look at Problems which come without solutions.*"Alpha."*—It is, of course, possible for Black, in the position sent, to draw the game, or even win it, if White plays ill enough to permit him; but, with the best play on both sides, the game should be White's.*"J. S."*—I. You can demand any piece you choose, except a King, for every Pawn advanced to his 8th sq, and this without reference to the pieces still on the board. 2. B.'s King cannot be moved, under any circumstances, into a square commanded by A.'s Knight. 3. You may have two or more Queens on the board at once.*"Q. Q."*—Amidst the multiplicity of communications we receive, it is impossible for us to remember any particular one. To what Enigma do you refer? If you will be good enough to write out the position, we will solve it for you.*"F. Q. R."*—The moves will most probably be given every week. There seems to be some mistake as to the conditions in the Problem you mention. Are you quite sure it is accurately copied?*"Medicus."*—Bunn must play his King as a penalty for the false move.*"A. Z. B. Y."*—It is ingenious, and shall appear by-and-by. 278 can be solved, we think, in three moves.*"T. R."*—We do not remember receiving the note to which you allude, but it is quite possible, amidst hundreds of others, it was overlooked. With respect to Enigma 258, it appears to us a perfectly correct and an extremely beautiful position; but if any supposed flaw were pointed out in it, we should, as in all similar cases, where we feel a doubt upon the subject, refer it to the author. Hence the delay which you occasionally observe.*"Woodstockiensis."*—They shall be duly examined.*"Beta"* St. Neot's.—Many thanks. They are always acceptable.*"C. S. L."*—We quite agree with you, that at the first blush White gets the advantage by your variation.*"J. B."* Gray's Inn.—It must have miscarried. Favour us with another copy.*"W. K."*—They shall be played over, but we are a good deal pressed for space.*"M. H. G."*—Pray try again. So simple a mate should never be given up in despair.

** Several answers to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON CHESS CLUB AND THE AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUB FOR £100.

This interesting contest has now begun. The Amsterdam players won the move, and opened the fight with P to Q 4th. The following are the moves at present made:—

WHITE. (Amsterdam.)	1. P to Q 4th	BLACK. (London.)	1. P to K 3d
	2. P to Q B 4th		And London has to play.

** Any one desirous of playing a game of Chess by correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing H. J. C. Andrews, Esq., Harder's-row, Peckham.

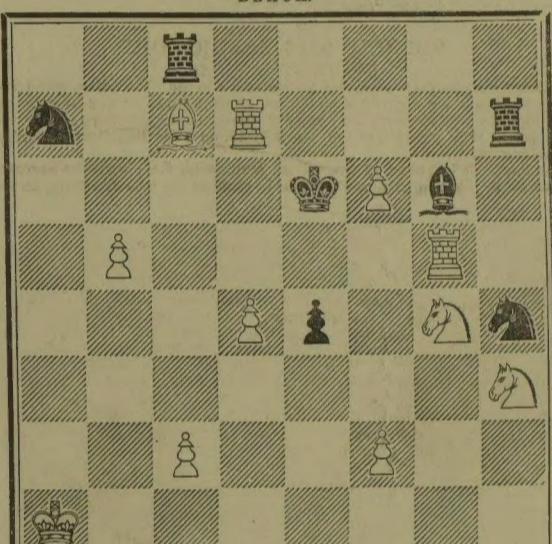
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 216.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 3d (ch)	R to Q K 6th	4. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q Kt 5th
2. Q to B 5th (ch)	R to Kt 5th	5. Q to Q 6th	K to Q Kt 6th
3. Q to K 3d (ch)	R to Q Kt 6th	6. Q to Q 3d—Mate.	

PROBLEM, NO. 217.

By S. H. W.

BLACK.



WHITE,

White playing first can mate in five moves.

MR. HARRWITZ AND THE BERLIN PLAYERS.

The following games will be studied with peculiar interest, from the circumstance of their being among the first which have taken place in the long-desired contest between this excellent player and the athletes of the Berlin Chess Club. His chief competitor during his short stay in Berlin was Herr Mayet, unquestionably one of the strongest players of the Club. With this gentleman Mr. Harrwitz had five sittings, the result of which was, that in all he won 5 games, lost 2, and 2 games were drawn. It is much to be regretted that he was unable to find an opportunity of playing with Mr. Hanstein, the President of the Club. In addition to the games mentioned, Mr. Harrwitz won two games of Von Hanneck, and three of Mr. Cubitz, and very unexpectedly lost one to a young member of no considerable force.

BETWEEN HERRE MAYET AND HERRE HARRWITZ.

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. K takes B	Kt takes K Kt P
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	14. Kt to K 3d	P takes K P
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3d	15. P takes P	Q Kt to K B 3d
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2d	16. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to B 5th
5. P takes P	P takes K	17. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to his 2d
6. Kt takes P (a)	Kt takes Kt	18. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 2d
7. B takes Q	B to Q Kth 5th	19. K' R to K Kt sq	P to K 3d
8. Q to Q 2d	K takes Q B	20. B to Q B 2d	Q R to Q sq
9. P to K 4th	K to R to K sq	21. K to his 3d	K Kt to K 3d
10. P to K B 3d	P to K B 4th	22. P to Q 5th	K Kt to Q B 4th
11. B to Q 3d	Kt to K B 5th (b)	23. K to Q 4th	K to Q Kt 3d
12. K to Q sq	B takes Q	24. P to Q Kt 4th (c)	Kt to Q Kt 2d
		25. Q R to K B sq	P to Q B 3d
		Winning the game in a few moves.	

(a) After this miscalculation, which costs Black a Piece, the game is of course lost again a player of Mr. Harrwitz's strength. Mr. Mayet, however, is not easily discouraged.

(b) A masterly manoeuvre. The Black King must move,



LOUIS BLANC, PRESIDENT OF THE OPERATIVES' COMMISSION.

the administration of affairs in the new Republic is that of President of the Commission for the Organisation of Labour, which is now sitting in what had been the Chamber of Peers, in the Palace of the Luxembourg. From this body have emanated the decrees for shortening the hours of labour, increasing the wages of workmen, &c., which have created such dismay amongst that large class of the community who hold the opinion that masters and workmen should be left free to make their engagements on whatever terms they may deem best.

GARNIER PAGES.

Who at first was appointed Mayor of Paris by the Provisional Government. M. Garnier Pages, from his first appearance in the political arena, has well sustained the reputation of his family name for great ability. His late brother was one of the most distinguished among the political characters of his time. The subject of the present notice sat in the late Chamber for Vervenil, to the electors of which place he was introduced by M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the present President of the Provisional Government. From his first outset in public life, he declared himself a staunch adherent to Republican principles which he advocated on all possible occasions. In the Chamber he was favourably known by his able speeches on questions of finance, political economy, and railways.

ARMAND MARRAST.

Who was, on the formation of the new Government nominated one of its

GARNIER PAGES, MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Secretaries, has long been known as the principal Editor of the *National*. He is of diminutive stature, and very thin, of a light, graceful figure, and a pale, pensive countenance, and his age borders on forty. He married, some years ago, an English lady—the daughter of M. Bertil Ambrosse, the author. His talents are of the highest order, and the vigour of his style is appreciated by every one who is accustomed to peruse the "leaders" in the *National*. A stern and unflinching Republican, he has suffered prosecution, persecution, and exile, on account of his opinions, during the sway of Louis Philippe. He has just been appointed Mayor of Paris.

"BEHIND THE BARRICADE."

DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

This Engraving may be considered as companion to the Illustration, given upon the front page of our Journal of last week—"DEFENDERS OF THE BARRICADE." Both Pictures are ripe with the vigour of Gavarni's characteristic pencil; and they present vivid portraits of the classes by whom "the Great Revolution" has been achieved.

The Barricade is formed of overturned omnibuses, &c.; upon its summit, a workman is planting the new standard some of the men are firing, another

ARMAND MARRAST, MAYOR OF PARIS.

handing up a musket, and others loading; whilst, also, behind this novel "wooden wall," are women attending a wounded National Guard.

The attack and defence of a Barricade, "the great act of the drama," is thus pictured in the *Reforme*:

"A majestic barricade was erected at the corner of the Rue de Valois, which it intercepted, as well as the Rue St. Honoré. On the other side of the Place du Palais Royal, a mass of citizens grouped themselves, and were soon joined by the men who were not able to obtain the muskets of the company of the 14th. Some shots were discharged, as if to manifest the first agitation of the anger of the people. To these shots the guard replied, and soon from both sides of the place, and on the side of the soldiers, a terrible fusillade was engaged. Here many brave citizens fell whose admirable courage was worthy of a better lot. During two hours the combat continued with the warmth and vivacity of a siege and an assault. To state the episodes of thisfeat of arms is a thing which we will not undertake at this moment, for ten journals would not suffice to record what was accomplished during two hours. Here were children, with shirts already bloody, who seemed to demand new wounds; there were National Guards alone, or accompanied by citizens in blouses or in vests, who remained bravely in the midst of the place, and fired without retreating, under the shower of balls which poured on them."



BEHIND THE BARRICADE.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.



GRAND FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE REVOLUTION.
In our Journal of last week we briefly described the spectacle of the funeral honours decreed by the Republic to the victims of the conflict that has destroyed the dynasty of the Bourbons. We are now enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Engraving of the arrival of the procession at the Column of July. The whole ceremony has been ably described by a Correspondent of the *Times*; and as his communication differs in most respects from the account given last week, we shall quote it nearly entire:—

It is difficult to define the impression it produced; it was too brilliant for solemnity; it expressed no sorrow for the dead, for all was exultation; there were no emblems of grief,—no mourners, save the few who weep in secret for a loss nothing can supply, and they are scarcely thought of in the absorbing excitement of the hour. The pomp, the martial music, the songs and shouts amidst which the procession passed along, leave behind the idea of a rejoicing, of the celebration of a victory. It was indeed a popular triumph; an ovation, such as we can imagine the march of a Roman general may have been to the Capitol. In that, too, death was mingled with the pomp; and the living captives led to their doom in the train of the conqueror were probably as little thought of by the mass, whose pride was flattered by the display of a power, as the dust of those who were borne to-day to the silence of the tomb with such magnificence. This impression is created, perhaps, by all the religious part of the ceremony having passed unseen by the populace. To the public eye, little or nothing was visible indicating the occasion. The funeral cars were decorated with the colours that will soon wave as gaily over the revels of the *bal masqué*. Military splendour is the same at all times, and there was no attempt to give the *cortege* the solemnity which is so impressive in a soldier's burial, though, as the victims died in combat, this might have been fitly done. All the authorities attended, as they would any civic or political ceremonial. The chariot of the Republic, the most prominent feature in the display, and the emblems of its power, the classic *fusées*, will serve as appropriately for the inauguration of the first President—when he is elected. And, lastly, the masses of people, the crowd that, from its immensity, gave something of sublime to the scene, was an exulting one. From the moment the bodies were carried from the church, the procession took the character of a public triumph.

* * * * *

Along the whole line of the Boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Column of July, with a few interruptions, a tricoloured band was extended on each side, from tree to tree, or lamp to lamp; at intervals, black lozenge-shaped shields were placed, with the inscription, "Respect aux mères des victimes des 22, 23, et 24 Février." The exterior walls and portico of the church were hung with black cloth, with decorations of tricolored flags and funeral wreaths. Over the doorway was inscribed, "Aux Citoyens morts pour la liberté." A portion of the steps to the right of the entrance was fitted up as a choir; no other preparations were visible. From ten till twelve o'clock the space around it began to fill, and the crowd was fully occupied in watching the frequent passing and repassing of troops,—now a detachment of the National Guards, or a body of the newly enlisted citizens in their blouses, with numbered cards in their hats, all that distinguishes them as *militaires* at present. A detachment of the regular cavalry, cuirassiers, that rode along with their band playing the "Chant du Départ" (nearly the same air as our "Death of Nelson"), caused the first sensation.

As time wore on the crowd grew more dense, till the whole space for some distance down the Boulevard to the right, and in front almost to the Place de la Concorde, was a compact mass of people. * * * * *

The day was beautiful; and a brilliant sun shining on the sharp, clear outlines of the white Grecian church, on the lofty old-fashioned houses around it, so picturesque in their complete contrast with it, and glancing from the forest of bayonets bristling among hundreds of tricolored flags, above the surface of the motley and closely-packed crowd, of which no end was to be seen as far as the eye could reach, formed a spectacle that no city save Paris could furnish, and Paris only on such an occasion.

While the authorities were with difficulty pushing their way into the church, the choir under the portico, drawn from the three operas, and conducted by MM. Girard and Laty, contributed its part to the proceedings. The arrival of the Provisional Government was hailed by the "Marseillaise," splendidly sung, with the accompaniment of a military band.

The instrumental piece that followed, a funeral march, by Cherubini, was comparatively weak; little of it

was heard above the hum of the crowd. This was succeeded by the "oath" chorus from "Guillaume Tell," a piece from the "Creation" ("the Heavens are telling"), and the "prayer" from "Mose in Egitto." The selection seemed to alternate mourning and supplication with the notes of triumph; the effect was sublime. As the music ceased, the funeral cars on which the coffins, 15 in number, had been placed, were ready to proceed. As the first of the six moved onward, the "Marseillaise" was repeated; one verse was sung by the female voices alone, the men taking up the chorus, "Aux armes!" As the spirit-stirring strain arose, the whole crowd uncovered and remained so till the last of the cars, which were open, showing the forms of the coffins under the black pall, had passed. The dramatic effect at that moment, the homage of the people, the fierce invocation to battle, the stillness of death, all uniting, made the hearts of all beat quicker with excitement. The scene for that moment was grand, almost overpowering; but from this point it sank, and for the five hours the ceremony lasted it did not rise again above a spectacle.

I borrow a description of the interior of the church during the solemn service. It was hung with black, and lit by fifteen funeral lamps. Between the choir and the nave was placed an immense sarcophagus, in the Egyptian style, on a platform with eight steps; in this were deposited the fifteen coffins; on the side of the sarcophagus was inscribed, "Morts pour la patrie." Several bodies had been placed in the vaults beneath the column during the previous night. Those claimed by the families or friends had of course been given up for private inter-

ment.

At half-past twelve o'clock the National Guards and volunteers, who had assembled on the Place Vendôme, moved forward and proceeded to take the stations assigned to them on the Boulevards des Italiens and Montmartre, which they lined on both sides. The volunteers were commanded by pupils of the military school of St. Cyr, officers and non-commissioned officers of the line, and appeared to have already made considerable progress in their military education. Nothing could surpass the order observed by the people, and the absence of police and Municipal Guards was nowhere felt.

The bands of the first six legions of the National Guard came next, and were followed by forty-eight companies of the Line and National Guards marching alternately. Behind these advanced a numerous body of volunteers, the association of Belgian patriots, with their national flag—black, red, and yellow—and a motley multitude, amongst whom were the letter-carriers, dressed in their uniform. Then came the female relatives of the victims, attired in deep mourning, surrounded and escorted by National Guards and pupils of the Polytechnic School. These were followed by a troop of the cavalry of the National Guard, preceding five mourning carriages, containing the clergy of the Church of the Madeleine. Four hearses, each drawn by two horses, and decorated with tricoloured banners, came next, accompanied by relatives of the deceased, amongst whom was an old General, covered with decorations, whose son had fallen in the collision. Everywhere on the passage of the hearses, the people took off their hats, and many stepped forward to deposit bunches and crowns of *immortelles* on the coffins.

After the hearses advanced the *Orphéanistes* and the musical bands of the different theatres of Paris, and the members of the Musical Society, singing in turns verses of the "Marseillaise" and of the "Chœur des Girondins."

A fifth hearse was likewise followed by the families of the victims, and a numerous band of *Enfants de Paris*, singing the "Chant du Départ." Next rode a squadron of National Guards, and behind them marched abreast the eleven members of the Provisional Government, the Ministers, and the civil authorities of the capital. The members of the Government were dressed in black, and wore tricoloured sashes. Their presence everywhere excited the liveliest enthusiasm, and they were saluted with deafening cries of "Vive la République!" to which they responded by waving their hats. After them advanced the patriots condemned for political offences under the reign of Louis Philippe, amidst whom was the celebrated Hubert, who, being ill from long confinement, was unable to walk, and had hired an open carriage to accompany his friends. These were escorted by a company of National Guards, dressed in blouses; and after them came an immense mass of citizens, of every class of society; old soldiers attired in the uniforms of the Republic and Empire; deputations from the Northern, Rouen and Havre, and other railroad companies; professors of the University in their costume; clergymen, members of literary and scientific societies, the staff and pupils of the Polytechnic School, members of the National Institute, Judges of the Court of Cassation, of the Courts of Appeal, and other tribunals, preceded by their maces; general officers and their aides-de-camp; the Freemasons of Paris; the directors and servants of the insurance companies; deputations from all the trades, &c.

Next marched several lines of men, bearing the *fusées* of the Republic, and behind them was a car, drawn by eight white horses, simply caparisoned, and bearing the symbol of the Republic, decked with crowns of laurel and tricoloured banners. The corners of the pall were borne by representatives of the labouring classes, the National Guard, the press, the army, the Invalides, the schools, &c.

Behind the car, which was everywhere saluted with enthusiastic acclamations, moved another multitude of citizens, National Guards, pupils of the Lyceums, and workmen, singing the "Chœur des Girondins," and crying "Vive la République!"

The Polish emigrants came next, carrying their national banner (red and white) united with the tricoloured flag; and the enthusiasm which their presence excited among the crowd cannot be described.

A body of about 5000 volunteers, marching in admirable order, followed; and the procession was closed by twenty-four companies of the National Guard, a body of horse artillery without their guns, a squadron of dragoons, another of cuirassiers, and a detachment of the cavalry of the National Guard.

Having seen the *cortege* set out from the Madeleine, I proceeded to the Place de la Bastille, its destination. The space round the column was kept clear by troops. From its summit drooped two flags of black crepe, nearly as long as the column itself, spangled with silver stars, symbolic of mourning and tears. Before the entrance to the vault beneath it were erected two immense pillars or altars, each surmounted by a tripod and hung with black cloth. It was nearly five o'clock ere the funeral cars arrived at the column; the coffins were then borne into the vault, then the "sacred fire" was kindled on the altars. The rest of the procession then slowly filed past, and the people dispersed: all was over. Every part of the Boulevards was as crowded as that from which the procession started; all the windows and balconies, the parapets of the houses, every buttress and coin of vantage were occupied. The people at all points un-covered as the bodies passed; at intervals the "Marseillaise" was sung by the

people joining the procession, and the military bands played. But to watch the filing past of troops, hour after hour, becomes somewhat monotonous. Military parade has a great sameness of splendour. There was a manifest difference in expression between the soldiers of the army, both cavalry and infantry, and the National Guards: the former looked serious and reserved, as if under a shadow or cloud; the Nationals were in excellent spirits, though their duty at present is very severe.

No part of the route was public peace or order for a moment disturbed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of LUCAN called attention to the operation of the Poor Law (Ireland) Act, especially to the mode of rating lessors, which led to a conversation, in which the Earl of St. Germans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Stanley took part.

Some returns were ordered, on the motion of the Earl FITZWILLIAM, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The EXPULSION OF ENGLISH LABOURERS FROM FRANCE.—Sir G. GREY stated, in reply to a question from Mr. A. STAFFORD, that he had received from the Mayor of Portsmouth a list of the persons who had been expelled from France and arrived in that port, with a memorandum of the sums due to them, and a note of the losses they had sustained; these had been forwarded to the Foreign-office, in order that they might be sent to the Provisional Government at Paris. Other persons were continually arriving at London and other places, who had been compelled to leave France.

RECENT RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.—In answer to Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was true that the coalwhippers of London had unanimously volunteered their services as special constables, the moment they found that attempts were made to create disturbances in the metropolis. Two thousand five hundred of them had proffered their services, which had been accepted by the Government; three hundred had been sworn in on Saturday; and the magistrates were in their offices to swear in as many more as might be required.—Sir G. GREY remarked that the attempts made at disturbances had elicited from the great body of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and of all the large cities in the country, a resolute determination to disconvene disorder, and to preserve the public peace. In Manchester, between ten and eleven thousand persons, the great proportion operatives, had been sworn in special constables; and in Glasgow not less than twenty thousand might have been had if necessary.

Lord MORPETH postponed to Friday week the Health of Towns Bill, intimating that it would depend upon the progress made with respect to the financial measures, whether he could go on with the bill on that day or not.

THE INCOME TAX.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On the order of the day for Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. HUME appealed to hon. members to abstain from dilating on the question of Free Trade, and to confine their observations to the simple question of the Income Tax.

Mr. BANKES observed, that, as it had pleased Sir Robert Peel to commence the discussion on his Free Trade measures, it could not be expected that other members would allow the matter to drop.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, and the adjourned debate on the resolution that the Income Tax be continued "for a time to be limited," and on Mr. Hume's amendment, that the Income Tax be continued "for one year," was resumed by Mr. McGREGOR. The hon. member said that he would take Mr. Hume's advice, and say very little about Free Trade; and he kept his word. He opposed the proposition for continuing the tax for three years, but was willing to consent to its continuance for one year.

Alderman Sidney and Mr. Sandars supported Mr. Hume's amendment; Mr. Headlam, Mr. Rice, Mr. Lennard, and Lord Drumlanrig supported the proposition of the Government.

Mr. BUCK was not prepared to give a three years' extension of the tax to the Government. When originally imposed, the House was told that it would relieve the country from its financial difficulties.

Mr. E. B. ROCHE called upon all Irish members to refuse to go into the lobby with the Swiss guards of those Ministers who were imitating the Guizot policy, and marshalling artillery and soldiery in Ireland, to put down the expression of public opinion. The hon. member supported the amendment.

Mr. HENLEY said that if he had any doubt relative to the vote he should give, the speech of the honourable member removed it. He could not feel justified, in the present state of the country and of Europe, in refusing to give the Government voices alone, the men taking up the chorus, "Aux armes!" As the spirit-stirring strain arose, the whole crowd uncovered and remained so till the last of the cars, which were open, showing the forms of the coffins under the black pall, had passed.

The dramatic effect at that moment, the homage of the people, the fierce invocation to battle, the stillness of death, all uniting, made the hearts of all beat quicker with excitement. The scene for that moment was grand, almost overpowering; but from this point it sank, and for the five hours the ceremony lasted it did not rise again above a spectacle.

Mr. HUMPHREY inveighed in scornful terms against Government, of whose conduct he said he was, as a Liberal, perfectly ashamed and disgusted. The trade and commerce of the country were in a state of paralysis, and the Government showed an utter want of capacity in devising means for the increase of the national credit.

Mr. MOWATT inveighed in scornful terms against Government, of whose conduct he said he was, as a Liberal, perfectly ashamed and disgusted. The trade and commerce of the country were in a state of paralysis, and the Government showed an utter want of capacity in devising means for the increase of the national credit.

Mr. HUDDLESTON felt compelled to reject the proposal made by the Government, from a conviction that their scheme was not equal to the exigency of the crisis, and by a hope that by so doing he would force them to make the income and expenditure equal, thereby putting the finances of the country in a satisfactory state. The hon. member, in showing that the reduction of duties on imports had not benefited the consumer, but went into the pockets of the foreigner, stated the curious fact, that though the duty on corn was that day 7s., there was no rise in the price, and the price on the Continent had fallen to the amount of the duty.

Mr. COBDEN refused to discuss the question of Free Trade, and announced that he would not discuss it unless some measure for the re-establishment of Protection was brought regularly before the house. The hon. member insisted that we should not only be obliged to keep up the present amount of direct taxation, but we should be forced to increase direct taxation in order still further to reduce indirect taxation. On the score of trade and of justice to the masses of the people, it would be necessary either to reduce the expenditure or to increase direct taxation. His own reason for voting for Mr. Hume's amendment was to make the Income Tax equal, in order to render it a permanent tax. Referring to what has taken place in France, he warned the Government that danger was not from abroad but from within—from the votes of a House of Commons, elected by a fiction, and the majority of whom did not represent the opinion of the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the amendment before the House was a very simple one, though it was made very complex by the variety and diversity of opinions advanced in support of it. Such was the ingenuity with which Mr. Hume had framed his amendment, that he had contrived to gain supporters from the most opposite parties. It was, in fact, a motion of mere embarrassment, of distrust, and of want of confidence. Gentlemen of the most adverse views would go in a motley minority into the lobby, and there one might say to another, "Ah, I find you vote for great reduction in our establishments; I'm glad to see that." "I, Sir" the person addressed would reply; "on the contrary, I think the establishments are too small, and should be increased rather than reduced." A third might say to his neighbour, "Oh! so you are at length a convert to the necessity of putting an end to the Free Trade experiment?" "An end to Free Trade, Sir, the gentleman so accosted would answer; "why, I am a most decided Free-trader!" Such were the heterogeneous opinions by which Mr. Hume's amendment would be supported. The noble Lord defended the Free Trade measures, and said that it would be madness in Parliament to retrograde, or to do anything that would enable those interested in exciting the people to say that Parliament will restore the Corn Law, which will expire next year, and enhance the price of food. With respect to the reduction of estimates, he felt compelled to say that no reduction that could be effected during the year would enable the Government to dispense with the Income Tax. No living man could have foreseen what had taken place in a neighbouring country. No one could have ever imagined that the French Monarchy, which seemed so strong a few weeks ago, should vanish and disappear as a mist. He hoped for peace; he had every wish to preserve the peace of Europe and of the world, and he saw nothing that endangered the preservation of peace; but no man could venture to say what time might produce; and he for one would not consent to disarm or reduce the Army and Navy at the present moment. It was the part of wise and prudent men, while darkness was around them, not to pretend that they stood in the daylight. With respect to our colonies, the noble Lord said he regarded them as part of the strength of the British empire; and he was not the person who, for any motive of economy or retrenchment, would consent to reduce any portion of that strength. If the choice of England should be to lower her position in the scale of nations, if she was content to play an humble part, let the country say so, only let him not be the instrument of what he would regard as her degradation. With reference to the charge made by Mr. E. B. ROCHE, that the Government was attempting to gag the people of Ireland, the noble Lord pointed to the seditions and treasonable audacity of the Irish press, and exclaimed, "If power is to remain in our hands, if my right honourable friend beside me (Sir G. Grey) and my noble friend the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland are still to wield the power of the law in Ireland, I trust we shall be able to meet those expressions of sedition and treason as they deserve—to meet those who declare that they are ready to join any enemy to the Sovereign of England. I trust we may be able to put down those conspirators, and to uphold the supremacy of law and order. Let us have the confidence of the House, and we shall hope to meet and surmount these acts of sedition and treason; refuse us that confidence, and we can only hope that power may be placed in other hands better able to carry on the affairs of the country, and to maintain the honour, the dignity, and the welfare of her Majesty and the British empire."

This portion of the noble Premier's speech, as well as those wherein he declared his resolution to preserve our colonies entire, and uphold our national defences, were vehemently and enthusiastically cheered by the great majority of the House.

Mr. WAKLEY, Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr. G. THOMPSON, and Mr. PEARSON supported the amendment.

Mr. MUNTZ also supported it, and declared that, if the Irish members assisted the Minister in forcing on the people of England a tax from which Ireland was to be exempt, he would assist, by all the means in his power, in extending this and all other English taxes to Ireland.

The committee divided—
For the original resolution 363
For the amendment 138

Majority for the Government 225

The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill passed through Committee, on the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE.
The Passengers Bill was read a second time.
Their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

HARWICH ELECTION PETITION.—The Chairman of the Harwich Election Committee reported that the election of Mr. J. ATTWOOD was void, and that he was guilty of bribery by his agent. The report charged the borough with bribery and corruption.

Mr. WOOD presented a petition complaining of the interference of the Marquis of Exeter in the borough of Stamford, and gave notice of a motion on the subject.

RIOTOUS DISTURBANCES.—To a question from Sir W. CLAY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the nature of the law with respect to the claims of persons whose windows have been broken by disturbers of the peace. From the opinion of the learned gentleman, it would appear that those persons who have suffered by the late rioters are without remedy for compensation.

In reply to Mr. HUME, Lord PALMERSTON said he would have no objection to furnish an account of the additional expenses caused by our late interference at Lisbon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. HINDLEY inquired if the report was true that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded with Prussia?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that it was not true. The Prussian Government had informed the British Government that they were determined to pursue the same policy of non-interference in the affairs of France as ourselves, and to abstain from saying or doing anything that could be construed into an indication of hostile intentions.



VILLA AT EAST SHEEN, NEAR RICHMOND.

This commanding Villa has been hospitably placed at the disposal of part of the ex-Royal Family of France, by its proprietor, Joshua Bates, Esq., father-in-law of his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador. The house was offered by Mr. Bates to the Duke of Nemours, as a retreat, where he could receive the other members of the Royal Family as they should arrive, and where they might remain until it was determined what course they should pursue. The Duke of Nemours and his illustrious sister-in-law, the Duchess of Montpensier, first arrived here, and were joined by the Duchess of Nemours and the Duke of Montpensier.

The Villa was formerly the residence of Henry Hope, Esq., of Amsterdam.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first Concert was given for the season on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and the attendance proved that the deserved popularity of these intellectual entertainments is still maintained in full force.

Monday's programme comprised a Symphony in B minor, by Hesse, an organist of fame, now Chapel Master at Breslau. The symphony has been for some time in the Philharmonic library, and its performance was suggested, we presume, in obedience to the cry for novelty. It is of little avail to enter into an analysis of a work which, in all probability, will never be heard again; let it suffice that the movements were Haydnish in idea and Spohrian in treatment, exhibiting nothing novel in form, but contrived and wrought according to the accepted canons with simplicity, and here and there a touch of elegance, especially in the slow movement. Its reception proved that as to effect it was a complete failure; and when the colossal conceptions of Beethoven were heard in his magnificent Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, played with taste, feeling, and intelligence by Mrs. Anderson, the auditory were awakened into enthusiasm, as if from a sleep.

In the second part, we had the restoration of Mendelssohn's second symphony in A, which the lamented composer intended to have revised in the two latter movements. Now that Mendelssohn has ceased to exist, we find that already there are converts to his undying fame. Living, we should have heard this symphony severely canessed by the Perruques—those who call innovations freaks, and changes absurdities; but dead, we hear of an opposite criticism, and the genius is awarded to the past which was coldly refused to the present. Sainton's violin concerto began well; the opening movement was succeeded by a somniferous slow one, and wound up with downright rubbish—which the great player seemed so conscious, that he lost his head. How such a great and conscientious violinist, like Sainton, can persist in playing his own compositions, is to us inconceivable. His concerto was a mistake that his powerful executive powers could not retrieve.

Beethoven's "Man of Prometheus" overture closed a Concert of great attraction despite of its contrarities. The vocal gleanings were an immensely difficult scene from Spohr's "Azor and Zemira," quite beyond the vocal attributes of that interesting singer, Miss A. Williams, who, by a similar error, was taxed beyond her powers in the "Semiramis" duo with Albion. The great contrast gave Cherubini's air from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," "Voi che sapete," with such delicious sweetness and simplicity as to command an encore; and, in Rossini's celebrated "Pensa all' patria," from the "Italiana in Algeri," narrowly escaped a similar compliment, for her marvellous compass of voice and flexibility.

The next Concert will be on the 27th of March. An excellent alteration has been made in favour of subscribers by having their places reserved for them. We may also notice that Sainton is the first violin in place of poor Tom Cooke, of facetious memory; and that Mr. George Budd, the Secretary of the Western Madrigal Society, a well-known and respected amateur, is now the Secretary to the Society.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's "Paul" was performed on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall; Mr. Perry, the late leader, acting as conductor, in place of Mr. Surman. The solo parts were sustained by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. A. Novello, and Mr. H. Phillips, who have been long habituated to this music, and were, therefore, quite at home in their respective parts. We cannot praise the general execution—the chorus in steadiness and the band in precision leaving almost everything to be desired. This Society, which began under such bright auspices, and has been a source of real pleasure to the amateur, is now under a cloud from internal divisions, which have arisen from a praiseworthy desire to improve the performances. Mr. Surman, the late conductor, we are free to confess, was certainly an obstacle to such improvement; but in his dismissal consideration ought to have been paid to the really great services he has rendered in the early days of the organization of the society. It was scarcely just to fasten upon him in his natural position as a music trader "serious and grave charges," from which a Committee of seceders, now styling themselves the London Sacred Harmonic Society, has just exonerated him. We hope there will be room for both Societies; but one of the first conditions of effective execution must be the presence of a conductor of great professional experience and tact, and of moral weight with the orchestra, even when composed chiefly of amateurs, who ought not to be admitted unless they submit to the strongest rules for discipline and rehearsal. We perceive that the Sacred Harmonic Society has announced for the 29th Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." The London Sacred Harmonic Society has elected the Rev. G. Roberts President, and the Rev. Dr. Worthington Vice-President; and we trust that the accession of such men of peace may put an end to virulent controversy.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.—On Wednesday night these classical meetings commenced for the season at Mr. Lucas's residence in Berner's street. This Professor, who is the conductor of the Royal Academy Concerts, one of the Directors of the Philharmonic Society, and violoncello performer next to Lindley in the Royal Italian Opera band, is much respected in the musical circles. His musical evenings for the performance of Chamber Music attract a numerous circle of influential amateurs. Wednesday's scheme comprised Spohr's Quartet in B flat from Op. 74, Mozart's Seventh Quartet in D, Mendelssohn's duo for Piano and Violoncello, and Beethoven's Quartet in G, Op. 18. Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, and Lucas were the exponents of the Quatuors, and Sterndale Bennett and Lucas of the Duet.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—On Friday night, the rehearsal for the third concert for the ensuing week took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Mr. Lucas. A new symphony in F, composed by Mr. Henry Leslie, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, and an accomplished amateur who has already earned distinction as a composer, was performed. We shall report progress next week. At the second concert, the scheme comprised Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Löbe's "Solabell" overture, Locke's Music in "Macbeth," Beethoven's Symphony in E No. 8, and adaptations of themes from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" and Rossini's "Siege of Corinth" were performed.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY.—On Monday next the Beethoven Quartett Society will hold its first meeting in Harley-street, under the direction of M. Rousset, the composer and violoncellist. Molique, the celebrated violinist and composer, the Chapel Master of the King of Wurtemburg, has ex-

isted the property was purchased by the Marquis of Allesbury, from whom the late Earl Grey rented it, and resided there while he was Prime Minister. In 1841, the property was purchased of Lord Allesbury by Mr. Bates, the present owner. The house is large, which circumstance, coupled with its proximity to the metropolis, led to its being chosen in preference to similar accommodation offered by several of the nobility and gentry, who were anxious to testify their respect and sympathy for Louis Philippe and his family. This will be perfectly understood, when it is considered that, while King of France, Louis Philippe was remarkable for his courtesy to strangers; and there are few persons of station who have visited Paris who have not been admitted to his "receptions."

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, we should add, have left Sheen for Germany.

pressly visited this country to play in the quartets. Sainton will alternate in the first and second violins with Molique, Hill being the viola, and Rousset the violoncello. It is expected that Sivori will arrive in time from the United States to take a part in these fine performances.

MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.—The third soirée of pianoforte music was given by this accomplished pianist on Thursday night at Willis's Rooms.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—On Monday morning the rehearsal for the first concert, on Wednesday next, will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The past week's performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have been more than usually brilliant; in fact, we never remember any ante-Easter entertainments at this establishment given in such excellent style, or attended with such signal success. Before passing to the production of "Attila," which was the event of the week, we cannot forbear noticing the admirable manner in which the "Barbiere" was given on Saturday. Often as we have seen Rossini's delightful "chef-d'œuvre," we never relished its drollery, or delighted in its rich and varied melodies and admirable instrumentation, more than on that evening.

The production of "Attila," however, deserves our greatest attention. This is one of Verdi's more recent operas, and met, in Italy, with the success of works of this, almost the only composer of eminence left to that land of music, are sure to command. The work itself possesses the beauties and defects peculiar to Verdi—a certain grandeur of conception and power of dramatic effect is even more striking here than in many other of the *maestro's* compositions. There is a warmth, spirit, and energy in the music which carries away the listener, which excites and inspires; at the same time, there is a want of softness and repose, which is, in this opera, more than usually perceptible. The too frequent use of the drums and the brass instruments is the great fault we have to find with this work.

We now come to the plot of the opera:—

The scene is placed principally at Aquileja, a Roman colony on the Adriatic, which from its grandeur was honoured by the ancients with the appellation of "Roma Secunda." *Attila*, having overcome and devastated this great city, amidst his rejoicings after the event is surprised by the appearance of a band of Aquilejan virgins, led by *Odabella*, daughter of the Lord of Aquileja, who has been killed in the battle: she defies the conqueror, who, touched by her beauty and her courage, asks what boon he can confer on her; she replies "A sword," and he gives his own. The object of *Odabella* is to enact towards *Attila*—the scourge of her country—the part of Judith towards Holofernes, and avenge her father and her countrymen; but when the moment of execution comes she hesitates, and remains in the barbarian camp—the object of *Attila's* admiration. When her lover, *Foresto*, the chief of the remaining Aquilejans, and *Ezio*, the leader of the defeated Romans, re-appear—the one disguised, the other feigning treachery to his imperial master—when they compass the means of poisoning *Attila* at a feast, and of assaulting his camp in the confusion of the hour, *Odabella*, at the very moment of the catastrophe, is touched with pity, and saves the life of the tyrant of her country. *Attila* now insists on sharing his throne with *Odabella*; but hardly are the nuptial rites celebrated than *Foresto* finds means of penetrating once more into the camp, and upbraids *Odabella* with her perfidy and her forgetfulness of all her vows and duties. At the thoughts of the wrongs of her lover, her father, and her country, her heart is steeled to the execution of her first resolve of vengeance, and she stabs *Attila* to the heart.

Gardoni sings charmingly the music allotted to *Foresto*—his first aria and duet with Cravelli especially. His voice seems to have gained wonderfully in fulness and power, while it has lost nothing of its sweetness and peculiar charm. In a dramatic point of view, the part is not very striking, except in the last quartet which precedes the death of *Attila*, in which he and all seemed inspired by the situation.

Cuzzani gives in this opera a far more favourable specimen of his powers than he has yet done. He sings with far more strength, and with the excellent musical taste and skill we had before discovered in him; and he likewise acts the part of the Roman General with great spirit.

Mlle. Gravell, however, made the great hit of the evening. She is incomparably greater in the part of *Odabella* than in any other in which we have seen her. This is evidently the character of part in which she excels. In her carriage and movements, her impassioned gestures, and almost inspired energy, she enacts the proud Amazon to perfection. Her first warlike air, "Donne Italiche," created a tumult of enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the opera, she was greeted by unanimous cheering. The scenery, which we have not space to criticise in detail, is excellent; on the whole, it is impossible for an opera to be better got up, or performed with more ensemble and spirit, on the part of orchestra, chorus, singers, and all engaged; and we must not conclude without a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Balfe, to whom, doubtless, much of this perfection is owing.

A grand night will be given on Thursday next, for the benefit of the distressed artisans of the metropolis. It is given with the sanction of her gracious Majesty. Amongst the patrons are the Queen Dowager, and many of the most illustrious personages of the kingdom.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Tancredi" has been given three times, and will be repeated this evening (Saturday). On Tuesday night the house was fully and fashionably attended, and the opera was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Albion being rapturously encored in "Di tanti palpiti," and also with Madame Persiani in the slow movement of the duo "Lasciami," in the second act. Although between the first and third performance of "Tancredi" by Albion—there has been an immense improvement, we still think that the part is not adapted for her powers. Albion, with one of the most lovely and sympathetic voices ever given to an artiste, essentially excels in passages of pathos. She can play with infinite vivacity and spirit half-comic half-serious characters; but when she has to depict the grand and heroic—when she has to develop the varied phases of impassioned and lofty feeling, Albion fails. We have seen this result in Paris, and we have now had it confirmed in London. Every artiste has her specialty, and histrionic genius is not that possessed by Albion: she is naturally indolent on the stage, and for a vocalist of her extraordinary powers, we never witnessed so little disposition for exertion if she can possibly avoid it. In the duos and concerted

pieces she scarcely sings at all: it is only when she arrives at her solo that she is roused, and then startles her hearers by her delicious, pleasing, and perfect intonation, her overwhelming vocal volatility, and her showers of graces.

It must also be recollect that the music of *Tancredi* lies in the weakest portion of Albion's register, namely the medium notes; and since the first night "Di tanti palpiti" has been transposed for her, great increase of brilliancy and power being thus manifested.

The great triumph of Madame Persiani in the part of *Amenda* has been the universal subject of admiration. In the three evenings that she has sung, her marvellous vocalisation and artistic feeling have provoked unbounded signs of delight. The rapturous expression of joy that she pours forth in the prison scene, with such daring and dazzling feats of execution, has been nightly received with *furore*; and the accomplished performers in the orchestra, who are capable of appreciating her accomplished *artitude*, are scarcely able to restrain their plaudits, even during the accompaniments.

Tamburini, Salvi, and Lavin are expected to arrive from St. Petersburg this morning; and Rovere, the eminent *bugo-conico*, will be here from Barcelona early next week. Corradi Setti, the new baritone, is already in town. At the end of this month the incomparable Grisi, Madame Ronconi, and Mlle. Cortari, Mario, Tagliafico, and Ronconi will arrive from Paris. Mlle. Steffanoni and Marinelli are on their way from Florence. Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, the gifted sister of the lamented Malibran, has reached Paris, after her most triumphant season in Berlin, and will be here in April.

STRAND.

On Tuesday night, this theatre was opened for operatic purposes, under the musical direction of Mr. Tully, with Mr. Fitzwilliam's English version of Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," sustained by Miss Poole, Mr. Donald King, Mr. Morani, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. Hornastle, &c. The performance was received with the loudest demonstrations of satisfaction. Miss Poole was in good voice, and sang and acted her popular character of *Maria* with the greatest spirit and intelligence. Borrau succeeded II. Phillips as *Sergeant Sulpizio*, and played with heartiness. Mrs. Lenan Redé was the *Countess*. The choruses and band were, in proportion to the size of the theatre, effective. After the opera, an extravaganza called the "Crummises, or the Rehearsal Rehearsed," and the farce of the "Lost Letter," were performed; besides a divertissement, in which Mlle. Louise Blanch and Mr. Smith danced a *pas de deux*. The management has engaged two broad comedians, Mr. Oxberry and Mr. Robert Romer, for the farces, so that a hearty laugh will not be wanting, after the musical assault on the scene.

OLYMPIC.

To judge from the exhibition of Monday evening, the "legitimate" spirit at the Olympic appears to be rapidly approaching its decline; for never was anything so disgraceful as the manner in which "The Merchant of Venice" was attempted to be performed for the *début* of Mr. Brooke in *Shylock*.

Antonio failed altogether, and *Salarino* and *Sadario* both broke down, and then endeavoured to extricate themselves by explanations to the audience that rendered the state of affairs still more deplorable. Of *Shylock* we shall say nothing; we must have another opportunity of witnessing the performance before we offer a shade of an opinion respecting it.

Some amends were, however, made to the patrons of the theatre on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Brooke appeared as *Master Walter*, in Mr. Knowles's play of "The Illyrian." To our thinking, it is his best performance: it was quiet, dignified, and impressive. There was none of the wearying rant that has, with the exception of *Othello*, marred all his previous impersonations; but the part was played throughout in a manly, sensible style, that entirely enlisted the sympathies of the audience. It is not going too far to say that we never saw the character better acted, and especially throughout the fifth act.

Some sensation was created by the *début* of a Miss E. M. Durat, as *Julia*, who made a most favourable impression, and is likely to take a very good position. She has an elegant figure, a clear effective voice, fine eyes, and a most expressive face, although not in its first youth; and the announcement in the bill, that she was "of great provincial celebrity," could readily be believed. Indeed, seeing how really clever she is, and what a perfect mistress of stage business, the only wonder is that she has never been in London before. Her scene with *Ciford*, in the fourth act, was in the highest style of impressive acting; and, but for an unpleasant catching-in of her breath after her sentences, would have offered nothing to find fault with. She was, during the progress of the play, greeted with thunders of applause, some of which was as vehement as, if not heartier than, that awarded to Mr. Brooke. We have rarely seen a more satisfactory first appearance of a provincial actress; and was fully entitled to all the approbation she elicited. Miss Kate Howard, who played *Hele*, contrived to make the character as coarse as possible. The other performers call for no remark either way. At the conclusion, when Miss Durat appeared, with Mr. Brooke, before the curtain, she was rewarded with a shower of bouquets. We should like to see her in *Lady Macbeth*.

PRINCESS.

A Mrs. Barrett, "from the United States," appeared at this house on Tuesday evening, as *Lady Teazle*, in the "School for Scandal," and has added another name to the list of unattractive mediocrities of talent which the manager of this theatre has of late been pleased to bring before the public, in the absence of stars."

Following upon the remarks we have made above, in speaking of the Olympic, it may be conceived, when we find fault with the Princess's management, that we are writing in a spleenetic and fault-finding humour. But such is not the case; it is so pleasant to praise, conscientiously, that a candid stage-critic only goes out of his way when called upon to depurate the style of performances at this or that theatre. But, on the "off-nights," the hopes of the management of the Princess appear to be so rapidly sinking, that every straw is caught at thought capable of sustaining them in ever so little a degree.

Miserable vandevilles—one of which, something about Michaelmas, and translated from the French piece, "C'est Monsieur qui pale," was damned last week; and another, called "Mammon and Gammon," which ought to have been on Tuesday—are the chief novelties; or, if other entertainments are given, unknown performers are allowed to try experiments upon the judgment of the public.

The lady who came out on Tuesday evening is not calculated to take any very great position. She has evidently been used to the stage, and read the part sensibly and correctly; but her appearance is somewhat against her, lacking the grace and fashionable air required for *Lady Teazle*. She has, however, a more than common share of liveliness, and, we think, would succeed far better in lighter characters, than in the difficult one she chose for her *début*. Mr. Compton was *Sir Peter*. He cannot play anything badly, but we have seen him to greater advantage. Mr. Vining and Mr. Cooper were somewhat maturer for *Charles and Joseph Surface*. We should add that the applause which greeted the new actress was unqualified, and appeared to be cordial.

MARYLEBONE.

It would seem that the standard drama, unaided by other sources of attraction, is not in itself sufficient to fill this well-conducted house, Sadler's Wells appearing to be the only theatre that has contrived to stand alone with this object. Mrs. Warner has brought out a fairy extravaganza, written by Mr. Charles Selby, called "The Enchanted Tower, or the Adventures of Prince Headstrong and the Princess Bloomingbell," and being written in the ultra-comical vein, which characterises Mr. Selby's extravaganzas, and excellently well put upon the stage, is tolerably successful.

We do not know any story on which it is founded: the plot partakes of the nature of a pantomime opening, and appears to be a concoction from the "Arabian Nights," the "Countess d'Anois," "Mother Bunch," and other fairy and supernatural *repertoires*; there being, of course, a Prince and Princess in love with each other, a King, a chamberlain, and a tribe of physicians, couriers, spirits, and other accessories, whose adventures, with the aid of nice costumes and really beautiful scenery, are received with great relish.

The piece is capitally played. We have before had occasion to speak most favourably of clever, quaint little Miss Saunders, and this young lady proved herself as great an acquisition to a burlesque troupe as she is to a legitimate one. Miss Huddart, Miss Parker, and Mr. Webb also deserve a word of praise.

Mr. Sterling Coyne has a farce in preparation at the ADELPHI, in which the pantomimist, M. Paul Legrand, is to appear as a deaf and dumb person. We shall then have an opportunity of forming a better opinion of his acting than in *Pierrot*.

Mr. Dance has a new piece, to embrace all the company, in rehearsal at the LYCEUM: so also has Mr. Buckstone.

A new and splendid ballet, arranged by Mr. Benjamin Barnett, is to be brought out on Monday at the OLYMPIC.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. CHARLES COWAN.

MR. CHARLES COWAN, M.P. for Edinburgh, is one of the many members of the present Parliament who belong to the manufacturing class of the community. The hon. gentleman is the eldest son of Mr. Alexander Cowan, merchant, of Edinburgh, and is a large paper-manufacturer in partnership with his father.

He was first returned to Parliament at the general election, in autumn last, when he succeeded in throwing out Mr. Macaulay, the Paymaster-General of the Forces, but, having been engaged at the time in the performance of some Government contracts, his election became void, and he was unable to take his seat in the House of Commons immediately on the assembling of Parliament, in November last. He, however, freed himself of that source of disqualification, and, having again presented himself to the electors of his native city, was a second time elected their representative.

Notwithstanding his manufacturing engagements, Mr. Cowan has found time to devote himself to literary pursuits, and matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the Church of Scotland. He is the author of the article on the manufacture of paper in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and also of some pamphlets. He was an Elder of the Established Scotch Church from 1830 to 1843, when he took part in the great Secession, and is at the present time an acting Elder of the Free Church. In his mercantile capacity he is a member of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh, and one of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

In politics Mr. Cowan is a Liberal; he has taken an active part in the proceedings of the National Anti-Excise Association, being desirous to strike the fitters of the Excise from all useful trades and manufactures. He has declared himself opposed to the Bank Restriction Act of 1844, and a supporter of the Scotch banking system. He is also adverse to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy by the State.

Mr. Cowan received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and at the Auditoire of Geneva. Whether he may prove an effective speaker in "the House," there has as yet been but little opportunity of judging: the recollection of the brilliant oratorical displays, which his eloquent and accomplished predecessor in the representation of Edinburgh has so often made before the assembled Commons, may operate somewhat to whet the criticism of an auditory always fastidious, and tend to excite invidious comparison, which we will not here anticipate; but his habits of business warrant the expectation that he will be a good "working member," and therefore an useful accession to the representative body. Not having taken any prominent part in politics prior to the last general election, his return is attributable not more to the gradually declining popularity of Mr. Macaulay in Edinburgh for some considerable time previously, than to the high respect entertained by the constituency there for both the hon. gentleman and his father.

Mr. Cowan has married a daughter of the Rev. W. Menzies, Presbyterian Minister of Lanark.

DRURY-LANE.

We last week described the clever performances of the Cirque National troupe at Drury-Lane. The achievements of the female riders are by far the most attractive; and among the most graceful feats is that of Mlle. Palmyre Anatô, illustrated in our Engraving.

We are glad to learn that the performances of the troupe have attracted numerous and fashionable audiences. Among the visitors on Monday and Tuesday were—the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Count de Montemolin, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Marquis of Donegal, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister and family, Earl Fitzwilliam and family, Count D'Orsay, Lord Chesterfield, Earl of Munster, Earl Fitzhardinge,



MR. C. COWAN M.P. FOR EDINBURGH.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lords A. and G. Lennox, Lord Templemore, Lord John Hay, Lady Louisa Ramsay, Sir G. Wombwell, Sir Bellingham Graham, Lord Somerton, Lord Canterbury, Miss Burdett Coutts, Lord G. Paget, &c.

AMERICAN THEATRICALS.—NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Sharp, a cantatrice well known here, was a few days ago on her way to Washington in a steam-boom to fulfil an engagement, when she accidentally fell overboard, and though immediately picked up was found to be irrecoverable. Collins, the Irish comedian, has just concluded a very successful engagement at New Orleans. He cleared \$100 dollars by his benefit. Edwin Forrest is playing at New Orleans. The theatre at Vicksburg was totally destroyed by fire on the 29th of January. The Ethiopian Serenaders are giving concerts at Boston. The Viennese children have been performing at Mobile. Professor Risley and Sons are performing at the St. Charles, New Orleans. Tableaux Vivans, or, as they are called here, Model Artists, have been very successful, though great opposition to them is manifested in other parts of the States. A lady of fashion, in this city, recently hired a party to exhibit in her drawingroom before a very numerous party of her friends.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

ARE fashions of very great interest amid events like those we have been witness to, at the very moment when the public mind has not recovered itself. No, most assuredly not; besides, no balls have supplied our usual informations, although our correspondents mention that French gaiety is far from being extinguished, and that the test of dancing parties will soon be at an end. The French Republic wishes for every one to enjoy themselves. This very week balls were intended to take place, and all kinds of festivities are projected, to honour and help the wounded of the three patriotic days. Notwithstanding the course of things, fashion cannot be forsaken. Whatever may pre-occupy ladies, they must always give a glance to their toilet; and we shall be welcome in mentioning all our glimpses of the new-fashioned dresses in Paris. If we believe the various reports that have already reached us, Louis XV.'s style will be put aside, and all its coquettish ornaments contemplated as no more becoming. Skirts are to be worn short and narrow, and the severe costume of the Roman Republic called to replace the luxurious and fancy dresses of *La Pompadour*. We really feel quite alarmed if such prophecies are to be realised. Short waists and narrow skirts can never be graceful; and we have only to look at the pictures of our mothers' youth to agree that we will oppose, as much as it is possible to oppose such a revolution. No doubt that our present long waists and immense wide skirts may appear very puzzling to the eyes of a future generation that will invent fashions of their own; but they must, nevertheless, agree that much grace, coquetry, and elegance mark our present century.

In a few days, Spring fashions in Paris will have settled all our doubts; and although nothing can be a wonder in revolution, it will allow us the liberty of keeping the most becoming fashions.

In the absence of trustworthy information, and not willing to mislead our fair readers, we only give this Number an Engraving of the last quiet family's fashion; and by whatever Republican fashions they may be replaced, we reckon them to be very tasteful and becoming.

A dress of green *reps* is trimmed in the front with green velvet band; the bonnet is of pink terry velvet lined with white satin; a long curled pink feather twisted around the form, and falls very low on the side. The small collar is in *Valenciennes*; and the cuffs, of plain gathered lace, are trimmed with a small flat *Valenciennes*.

Young ladies wear plain white muslin dresses; the three skirts are embroidered with coloured silks. The body, cut à la *vierge*, is also embroidered with a smaller garland than the one of the skirts. A bow of satin *jaspé* ribbon raises the third skirt on the left side. Long sash with a bow. A crown of white and pink camellias placed on bandeaux undulated, and covering the ears. Taffetas *Ecossais*, is very fashionable for children's dresses: a muslin *canezon à la Suisse*, with long sleeves, very full, and gathered on the wrist. The shoes are in *peau dorée*.

The most fashionable head-dresses are actually and *la Marguerite de Valois*, à la *belle Gabrielle*, à la *Reine Margot*. It is reported in stylish boudoirs that the new head-dresses will be à la *Recamier*, à la *Fallen*; but we will not give their description until their appearance has been approved in high circles.

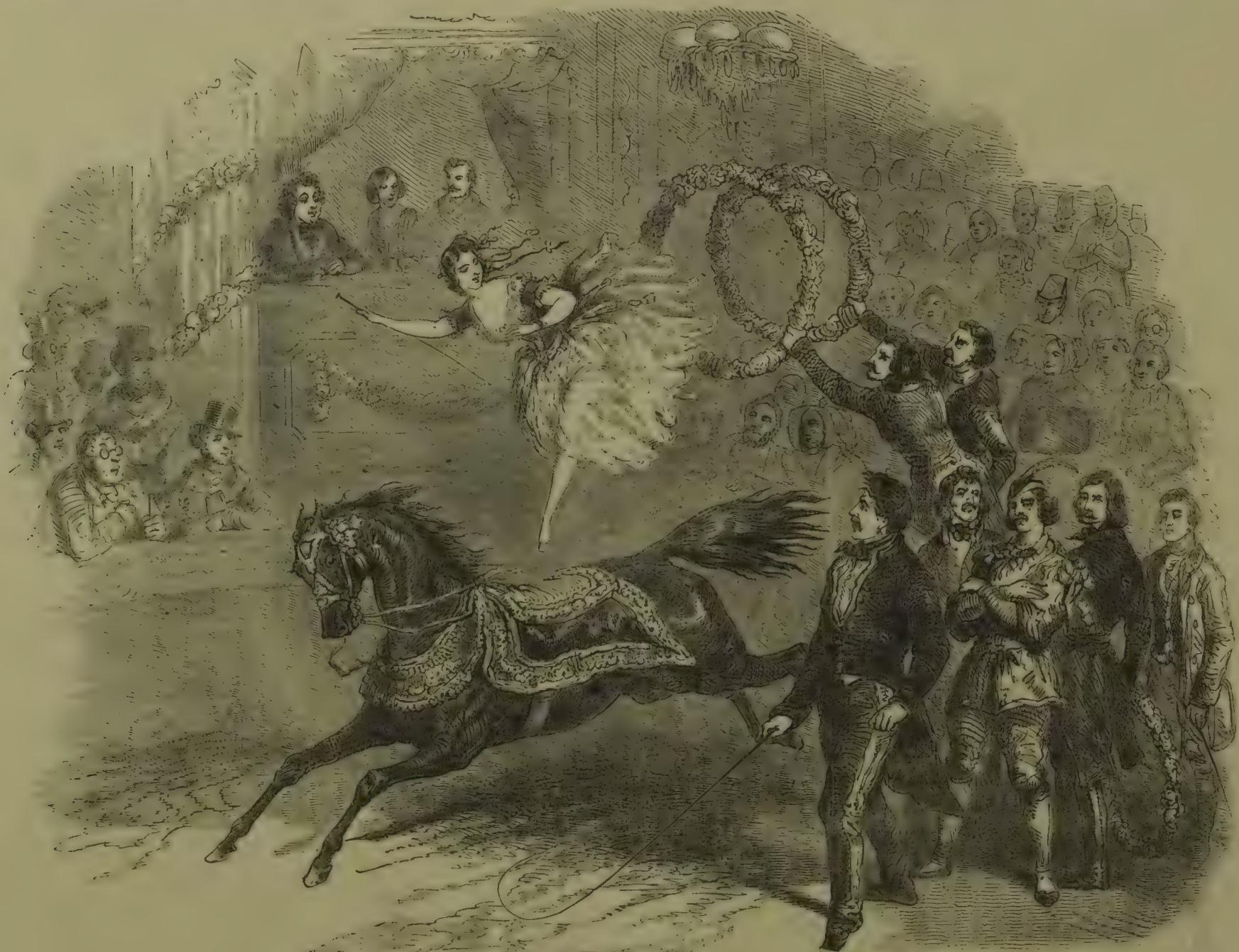
The hair-dress assumes entirely the style of Marie Stuart's century. The hair, twisted in a crown on the back part of the head, is fixed most elegantly by a tortoise-shell comb. For evening parties or balls, they add crowns of flowers, branches of green, with small flowers or coloured beads interspersed, held by very small string of little flowers or leaves crossing the forehead.

Brussels lace, Angleterre on satin, point d'Alemon on velvet, are in good taste. Ladies must never be induced to wear *Valenciennes* or *Maline* on evening dresses, however rich and beautiful they may be; they are only fit for morning dresses, and thus employed they prove extremely stylish and elegant. A most important change is about to take place in Paris: ladies, we hear, will leave off wearing boots to adopt again the shoes, so very becoming to the foot. Mantles for evening parties are most elegant, and we may say comfortable; for the capuche added to them prevents any cold wind so injurious to health. This part of ladies' dress has most assuredly attained a great perfection; and, as our Engraving illustrates, mantles are very stylish and becoming. Evening mantles are generally made in satin or terry velvet, of light shades, lined with white satin: a splendid black lace flounce is gathered all around, and a wide ribbon plaited on the flounce completes the rich trimming. The plaited ribbon must be continued in front of the mantle, from the neck to the end of the lace. Mantles are worn shorter this season, and their shape is cut in such a manner as to form half sleeves falling on the arm.

The Algerian mantle, as sketched in the Engraving, is in green velvet, lined with light-shaded pink satin. A rich embroidered garland in twisted silk adorns it. The capuche has long folds ended by an Algerian tassel. The shape of this mantle is not, perhaps, so elegant as the first we described; but it is far more convenient, and especially suitable for elderly ladies.

A great change is proposed in gentlemen's dress: the shape of coats, *pardessus*, and *pantaloons* will be thoroughly altered. If we may trust reports reaching us from Paris, wide pantaloons will be laid aside, and replaced by pantaloons tight on the ankle, and showing entirely the foot; shoes and silk stockings will be indispensable; and some very stylish young *beaux* even mention the *coulottes* (small clothes) to be adopted for balls in this season.

We have been so engaged in directing our fair Subscribers in their choice for



FRANCONI AT DRURY-LANE.—MILLE. PALMYRE ANATO IN THE CIRCLE.

silks, shades, and the making of their dresses, that we have hitherto omitted the most important foundation of all dressing, *stays*. No dress will suit if the figure be not improved by stays properly fitted, and all ladies will acknowledge that one of the greatest difficulties they meet with is to provide a clever stay-maker. A patent has been recently obtained in France, Belgium, and Great Britain, by an ingenious Frenchman for a new corset. Its novelty consists in the inter-weaving an extremely fine elastic thread with the material of which the corset is made. Being formed on a purely anatomical model of the female figure, and its elasticity causing it to give way to every motion of the body, at the same time affording every support to the form, it allows the size of the waist to be reduced without the injurious effects of the tight lacing required by all other stays. We feel assured that when this improvement is known, it must necessarily supersede all other kinds of corsets. The agents for the patentee in this country are Messrs. W. Thomas and Brothers, of Cheapside.

FREE EXHIBITION OF SELECT BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

In our Journal for March 13, 1847, we detailed and illustrated the First of a Series of Annual Exhibitions of Select Specimens of British Manufactures and Decorative Art, given by the Society of Arts, with the view of contributing essentially to the progress of those objects for the encouragement of which it was originally instituted. Our readers may recollect that we regarded this display as a "move in the right direction;" and the interest it has excited is numerically attested by the fact of no fewer than 20,000 persons having visited the Exhibition.

On Wednesday week, a private view of the Second Exhibition took place at the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. On the following day it was visited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society. The Prince having examined the subjects minutely, pronounced the Collection to be in every respect superior to that of last year; and on leaving, His Royal Highness gave instructions that copies of some of the most valuable articles should be procured for his private use.

On Saturday evening, the Society gave a second private view of the Exhibition. Their suite of apartments was brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and the Great Room, especially, presented a very superb appearance; the costly specimens were judiciously ranged around the Saloon, and were exhibited very effectively by the abundance of light, which also showed Barry's magnificent pictures, and the enriched ceiling of the room, to great advantage. Among the company we observed the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Colborne, and General Fox. The visitors also included the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P.; Chief Justice Park; Sir J. Clarke; Professor Graham; Mr. Audjo; the Marquis of Northampton; Sir George Staunton; Mr. T. Wyse, M.P.; Mr. W. Tooke, Dr. Farey, &c.

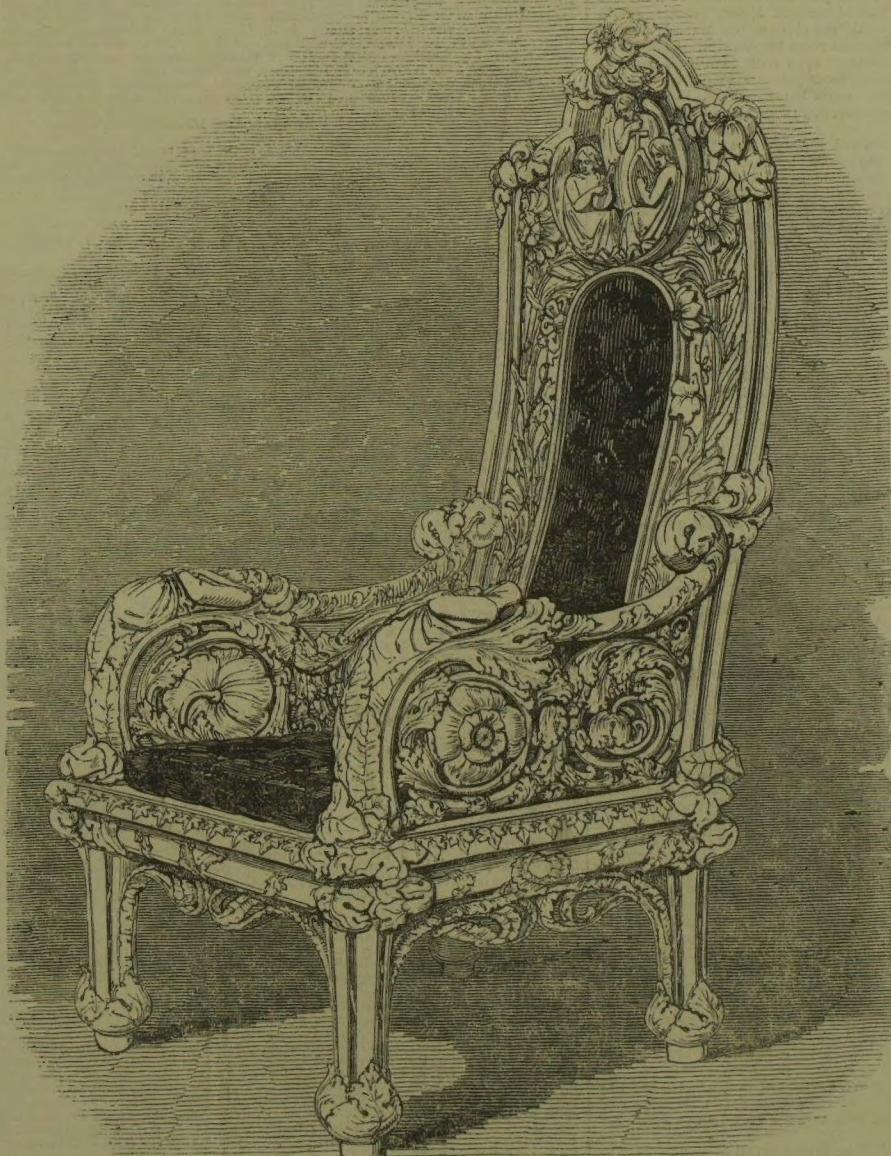
The character of this Exhibition is, in every respect, superior to that of last year's display: the subjects are more numerous, more important, of improved design as works of art, and of improved quality as articles of manufacture, beyond those of last year. "Great Artists and the great Manufacturers have united themselves to co-operate earnestly with each other. The Sculptor has joined himself to the Machine Carver, the Painter to the Paper Stainer, the Designer to the Potter, the men of high art to the workmen in Brass, and Iron, and Silver, and Gold. The Chemist has associated himself with the Glass manufacturer, the Engineer with the Carver in stone, the Mineralogist with the Lapidary, the Geometer with the Tile manufacturer, the Architect with the Builder; and the result has been an advancement within the past twelve months, which exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine among the Society."

As the Catalogue comprises about 700 subjects, we shall only be able to notice comparatively few of them. In the centre of the Large Room—a prominent position justified by the merit of the work—is The "REPOSE" ARM CHAIR, modelled by Mr. J. Thomas, whose productions in the New Palace at Westminster have been so much admired. This Chair is of highly poetic design; and combines the artistically enriched character of ancient art, with the convenient form of the modern easy chair. It is peculiarly graceful and flowing; and the floral and other enrichments are beautiful and appropriate. In the upper part of the back is a bas-relief—a charming bit of poetic fancy; the holy Seraphs seeming to tempt the wearied occupant of the Chair to slumber, with their soft hymns; whilst a Guardian Angel is attending, with his sword, to watch over and defend the sleeper. Clusters of lilies adorn the back of the Chair, and on either side of the group of Angels are passion-flowers, in high relief; their stems and tendrils running up on either side of the central compartment, intertwined with lilies and ivy-leaves. The arms of the Chair are freely designed, the space between them and the seat being filled up with poppy flowers and leaves; and the adaptation of these flowers is worthy of great attention, from their pictorial mode of treatment, and richness of effect. Leaves of poppies are introduced on the under side of the arms, and cluster at the junction of the latter with the back of the Chair; whilst, on the fronts of the arms, sleeping figures of an aged man, and of a young mother with her child, are sculptured, terminating in bold foliage. The frame of the Chair is adorned with ivy-leaves, in delicate relief; and the legs, which are extremely original in character, are enriched with clusters of ivy and other foliage. The model has been made and exhibited by Holland and Co., and is to be executed in various ways—as in oak, walnut-tree, &c. We have engraved this very superb work of art. The figures, we should add, are by Horsley.

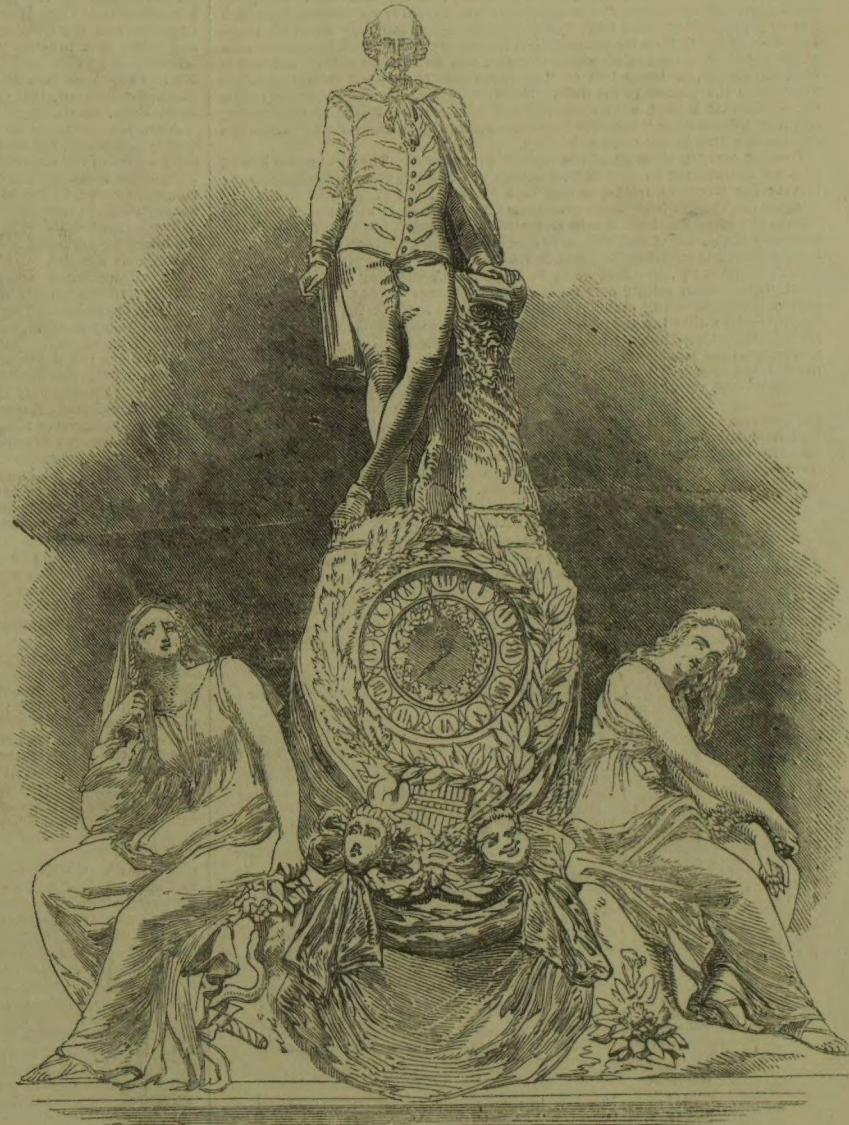
There are some beautiful specimens of modern Marquetry and Wood-work, by Seddon, Holland, and others; and the novel applications of *papier maché* to screens, chairs, and even sofas, are in sumptuous taste, sometimes, however, luxuriating in an excess of ornamental glitter. We were especially pleased with a large and elaborate piece of carving by Jordan's machinery, which shows



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.



THE "REPOSE" ARMCHAIR.—DESIGNED AND MODELED BY THOMAS.



THE SHAKESPEARE CLOCK.—DESIGNED BY BELL.

a great advance upon the specimens previously exhibited, the fineness of its foliage and feather-work reminding one of Gibbons's exquisite productions.

The Works in Earthenware include vases, jugs, and bowls, of fine forms; and some Fire-place Slabs, by the Mintons, exquisitely coloured and ornamented. Their *Tesserae* are, likewise, very successful; and a novel application of their brilliant Encrusted Tiles attracted much attention. This consists in a radiating hearth of the Tiles, laid upon the fluted metal-work of one of Sylvester's Fire Grates; the heated air passing through the fluting, under the Tiles, and by a pierced metal moulding, into the room. The brilliancy of the Tiles, and the highly burnished steel, with its massive brass enrichments, have a most gorgeous effect. The price of the stove we saw in 150 guineas; but the Tile-hearth can be adapted to stoves of much less cost than the above.

A pair of "Twin" Brackets, in *Terra Cotta*, for shop fronts, &c., designed by J. Bell, sculptor, and made at the Ladyside Works; and a specimen of a new Irish *Terra Cotta*, a recumbent figure, by Beauchere; are commendable, both for beauty of design and execution.

The Works in Coloured China, by the Mintons, Copeland, Chamberlains, and others, are too numerous for us to stop at.

The Statuary Porcelain is more novel: there are three very pleasing Busts, side by side—Jenny Lind, in Pariot, by Copeland; Pope Pius IX., in Carrara Porcelain, by Rose and Co.; and Jenny Lind, in Statuary Porcelain, by Copeland. For beauty of colour we prefer the latter; the Carrara has too much the appearance of plaster. From this Class Prince Albert selected the following works:—A small Etruscan Cruche; Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth; Apollo and the Shepherd, after Wyat; a Bust of Flora; and the "Armada Bottle"; all in Copeland's Statuary Porcelain; and the Well Spring, in Pariot Glass, by the Richardsons. These specimens were sent to Buckingham Palace, by Eldred, of New Bond-street, on Saturday.

Some of the Iron Castings, in delicacy and artistic finish, approach the famed Berlin work, the Messengers, the Coalbrookdale Company, and Deane and Co. being the chief exhibitors; and the Dorothea and Cupid, by Hatfield, from Bell's statuette, may be regarded as the first contribution to a valuable collection and manufacture of British bronzes. We also noticed a case of Ornamental Keys by Chubb, reminding us of the taste which the olden workers in metal bestowed upon the key-handle.

In Silver there is "a Shakespeare Cup," surmounted with a statuette of the Poet, by J. Sharp; the body of the Cup embossed with scenes from six of Shakespeare's plays, surrounded by Elizabethan ornaments.

The Works in Glass will sustain the precedence of British manufacture for the refractive brilliancy of their Flint glass. Some specimens of a new decorative art, which has arisen out of a chemical process rewarded last year by the Society, are very striking; they consist of ornamental Glass Cups and Vases, with pure silver deposited on the inside by Drayton's patent.

In the ante-room is a striking novelty in Paper-Hanging, a branch of Decoration which has not received such artistic attention in this country as in France. The reader will, probably, recollect Redgrave's fresco of Catherine Douglas's defence of the Scone Monastery, exhibited in Westminster Hall; the central figure of this (Catherine supplying the door-bar with her bare arm) has been executed on paper by a new process, by Simpson, with surprising breadth and pictorial effect; it is admirably adapted for the wall of an entrance-hall.

Of Ransome's "Cast Artificial Stone" there are some large specimens, approaching the sharpness and finish of the labours of the chisel.

In Summerly's Art Manufactures we have several novelties which have not yet found their way into the shops; indeed, those in the Exhibition are but specimens. One of the most original is THE SHAKESPEARE CLOCK, designed and modelled by Bell, and made in Pariot by the Mintons; the works to be furnished by Vulliamy; the Dial by Drayton's silvering process, already mentioned. The Dial is placed between two figures representing Tragedy and Comedy, as typical of Time passing between Joy and Grief:—

"Joy absent, grief is present for that time."—Richard II.

"The time of life is short:

To spend that shortness basely were too long,

If life did ride upon a dial's point,

Still ending at th' arrival of an hour."—First Part of Henry IV.

The composition is surmounted by a statuette of Shakespeare, the likeness founded upon the Poet's bust in the chancel of Stratford Church. A full-length statue of the same figure has been exhibited by the sculptor, in Westminster Hall.

We shall return to this very interesting collection next week. It should be added, that the Exhibition will be open to the public gratis until the 29th of April, every day, except Saturdays; the admission being by tickets, to be obtained of the Members of the Society of Arts. On Saturdays, tickets will be dispensed with, and the admission will then be by payment of 1s. each person.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

O Spring! of hope, and love, and youth, and gladness,
Wind-winged emblem I brightest, best, and fairest;
Whence comes thou? when with dark winter's sadness,
The tears that fade in sunny smiles thou sharest?

SHELLEY.

WHEN Byron bade England console herself for the lack of a vintage with the contents of her cellars, he might have added that the defects of her climate were more than compensated by the means and appliances she possesses for extracting health and hilarity out of "dark winter." From the close of autumn to the return of spring, her woods and fields are harmonious with strains more heart-stirring than ever wood "the sunny land of song." Let them say what they please of "the dreary month of November"—according to their philosophy the especial occasion of our insular *felo-de-se*—but all the Carnivals that ever mounted motley never furnished spirits more bounding and abounding than a Leicestershire cover side on "the morrow of All Souls." Moreover, every season the character of our winter sports is becoming more popular, as relates to the manner of their application, than it was wont to be. Steeple-chasing all may partake of who have a taste that way; and the great coursing meetings are, so to speak, the racing of the "off" mouths. Bating a few battues, still persisted in by those who ought not to need being told they are out of date, our rural sports are essentially "common," or exempt from the appropriation which formerly constituted them matter of privilege. Any man may shoot his pheasant now or get it from his poultier—if he can pay for it; and let Snooks subscribe to the crack pack of the crack country, and he runs no risk of bad words from the master, or being told to "go home and be —," should he object to undergo the process in the field. We must not be ungrateful, but part with the winter that is past with memories full of the good things it vouchsafed, and then welcome the "daffodils that come before the swallow dares" with such spirit as breathes in the verse of Shelley.

Tuesday was the opening of the regular turf season. The first scene is well laid, for Leamington is, as it were, a suburb of Warwick, and the spa has latterly become the favourite head-quarters of a leading party of sporting men. The weather might have been more propitious certainly, but it will be seen from the returns the sport was both ample and good. The course has been considerably improved lately, but it still admits of much beneficial alteration; its position for a spring meeting is perhaps the best in England.

During the week, the first move in the season's yachting was made by the great metropolitan sailing society, the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The stowards of the forthcoming matches propose greatly to increase the amount of the prizes, and to alter the course—henceforth the vessels in all cases will start from Erit. Already several belonging to this Club are being "forwarded," and early in the coming month they will be ready.

In the betting market business is still slack. New favourites are tardy in making their appearance—and the old ones are "left alone" in their glory.

Licensing day has passed by without any strong manifestation against the promoters of sweeps and lotteries; so that if people won't try their fortunes, they have only themselves to blame. Such as have enterprise and spirit may do worse in their investments, than having an account of how many inches of rain have fallen during the present week, and thence deducing the depth of the ground in reference to any event for immediate issue.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Passing over all the spring events—in none of which did the betting excite much interest, or lead to any movements worth particular notice—we have to select a few nags that came in for more than their usual share of attention, viz. Glendower, Springy Jack, Fern, and Besborough. The first three were really in force, but the latter, although backed for a "cool hundred," was not at all "firm." Our price current will be found to embrace seven distinct races—quite enough to confuse the books, and render it no easy task to make out the average:—

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.
10 to 1 agst St. Leger
8 to 1 — Curate
8 to 1 — Chandler

1000 to 500 laid on the field agst four.

WARRICK TRIAL STAKES.
7 to 4 agst Liston.

WARRICKSHIRE HANDICAP.
1/4 to 4 agst Sunnyside

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.
5 to 1 agst Flatcatcher

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.
10 to 1 agst Thistledown (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
16 to 1 agst Marq. of Conyngham (t)

CHESTER CUP.
40 to 1 agst Lightning (t)

40 to 1 — Heyman Platoff colt (t)

22 to 1 agst Cracow
35 to 1 — Bautum
40 to 1 — Glen Saddle (t)

DEBRY.
25 to 1 agst Loundstone

25 to 1 — Fern

40 to 1 — Besborough (t)

50 to 1 — Keranu (t)

100 to 1 agst Deardorff (t)

1100 to 1000 on Glendower agst Springy Jack

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.—THURSDAY.

Proceed 1
Switcher 2
St. Leger 3

THE MARKETS.

COTTON EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the supply of English wheat fresh up for our market, coastwise and by land carriage, has been very moderate, and, from the damp state of the weather, greatly out of condition. Selected parcels of both red and white were in steady request to-day, at full prices, but the middling and inferior kinds were a slow inquiry. For dry foreign wheats there was an improved demand, and some of the holders refused to sell except at higher rates. The business doing, however, was by no means extensive. Milling barley was firm, but grinding and distilling sorts were somewhat neglected. In prices we have no change to notice. Malt was in moderate request, and prices were well supported in every instance. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were dull. Fine flour was held at extreme currencies. The top price of English was 6s per 250 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 33d; rye, 32d; oats, 52d quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 4200 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 5d; barley, 12s; oats, 11,140 quarters. **English Wheat.**—Wheat, Esser and Kent, red, 45s to 55s; ditto white, 47s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 49s; ditto, white, 50s to 55s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling ditto, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 51s to 55s; brown ditto, 47s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 5s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 59s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 21s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 42s to 44s; grey peas, 38s to 41s; maple, 2s to 4s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 39s to 41s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s, per 250 lbs. **Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 29s to 27s per barrel; Battle, —s to —s per 196lbs.

The Seed Market.—This market still continues exceedingly dull, and prices are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 5s to 6s; hempseed, 3s to 3s per quarter; coriander, —s to —s per cwt.; brown mustard seeds, 8s to 10s; white, 6s to 8s 0d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English rapeseed, small, 4s 2s to 5s 1d per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £13 10s to £13 15s; ditto, 4s 2s to 5s 1d per last of ten quarters; linseed oil, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per barrel. **Foreign:** Linseed oil, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per barrel.

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Provisions.—We have to notice a steady for Irish butter, at fully last week's prices. Carrick, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, landed, 9s to 9s; Cork, 9s to 9s; Limerick, 8s to 9s; Dublin, 8s to 9s; Sligo, 8s to 8s; and Tralee, 8s to 8s per cwt. Although the supply of English butter is good, sales progress steadily, at 1s to 2s per cwt. money-moneys. New Dorset, 11s to 11s; middling ditto, 9s to 9s per cwt. fresh, 10s 6d to 14s per dozen lbs. Foreign butter has advanced 1s 6d per cwt. Fine Friesland, 11s to 11s; fine Kiel, 10s to 10s per cwt. Choice butter is 1s 6d per cwt. Prime Friesland, landed, 8s to 8s 6d to 9s per dozen lbs. English cloverseed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 5s 2d; barley, 30s 4d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, 39s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 5s 7d; barley, 30s 10d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 31s 6d; beans, 37s 6d; peas, 41s 0d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s 0d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—Nearly 35,000 packages have been offered at public sale this week. The biddings have taken heavy, and not only about 3000 packages have sold at late prices. Privately, next to nothing is doing.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar have met a very dull inquiry, at a reduction in prices of from 8d to 1s per cwt. for the inferior parcels of Bengal and Mauritius. Refined goods dull on somewhat easier terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY and His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT. The QUEEN having graciously sanctioned a Night's Performance at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, for the BENEFIT of the DISTRESSED ARTISANS of the METROPOLIS, an EXTRA NIGHT will be given on THURSDAY NEXT, March 23. A List of the Patrons and full details of the Entertainments on this occasion will be published forthwith. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, an Entire Change of Performances, Equestrian Exercises by La Petite Louise, Malles, F. Stanley, E. Lambert, Corsale, Ducas, Amaglia, Hadwiger, &c. Peculiar Feats with Tables and Swords, by M. Auroil; The British Sailor, by M. Newcome; Le Marquis et la Marquise du Pratinailler, by the Spanish Dwarf, Don Francisco Hidalgo, La Petite Louise, and Loiselet jeune; the Manège, by Mdlle. Caroline; The Banditti, La Cavalière Improvisée, The Icarian Games, &c., by MM. Loisset, Newsome, Niles, Leclair, &c.—Doors open at half-past Seven, Performances to commence at Eight o'clock; second price at half-past Nine. Acting Manager, Mr. Eugene Macarthy.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Great Success of the Unparalleled Entertainments, which have been highly received with the greatest enthusiasm.—MONDAY, March 20, the new gorgeous Spectacle, the BATTLE of the AMAZONS, a Faery Trio of Granada, with all its Splendid Appointments. To be followed by the Evening's Entertainment to conclude with a grand Equestrian Fete, in which all the Artists of the Establishment will appear in their grand and incomparable Gymnastic Feats and Scenes in the Circle.—Box Office open from 11 till 5. Stage Manager, Mr. Wm. West.

LOVE'S LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS.—Crosby Hall.—On Wednesday, March 22nd, and Friday, March 24th, LOVE will present an Entertainment on a novel construction—never performed at Crosby Hall—with entirely new and appropriate MUTATIVE Costumes and Appointments, entitled THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING, or THE BITER BITTEN; with Love's Lenten Lubrications, and other Entertainments. Welsh Harp, Roberts; Pianoforte, H. S. May. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—On Monday, March 20th, Love will appear at the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington, in an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributory Organs; with other Entertainments.—On Thursday, March 23, at the Town Hall, Woolwich.—On Thursday, March 30, at the Literary Institution, Walworth.—On Thursday, April 6th, at Richmond.

MESSRS. G. and J. CASE beg to announce that their Grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 23rd. Vocal performers, Mesdames Birch, Lablache, and Alex. Newton; Messrs. F. Lablache, N. J. Sporre, and John Parry; Pianoforte, Herr Hollmick; Clarionet, Mr. Lazarus; Violin, Mr. G. Case; Concertinas, Messrs. R. Blagrove, Sedgwick, Blockley, J. Ward, Chidley, G. Case, and J. Case. Conductor, Mr. C. Severn. Tickets, 3s; reserved seats, 5s; to be had of Mr. G. Case, 51, Great Coram-street, Russell-square; and at the principal Music-sellers.

WEIPPERT'S SOIRES DANSANTES.—Princess's Concert-Rooms, MONDAY, MARCH 20, and every Monday. A subscriber of two guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any Six nights during the season. Single Tickets, 7s each. Weippert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. C., Mr. Corrie. The refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three. Tickets and programmes at 2s, Soho-square.

MAGNIFICENT IVORY STATUE — THE GENOVA CRUCIFIX.—This remarkable Work of Art, unanimously pronounced by the highest authorities to be one of the most perfect and beautiful productions of modern times, is now Exhibiting for a short time at the COSMORAMA ROOMS, 299, Regent-street. Admission, One Shilling. Visitors receive gratis a Pamphlet containing a detailed account of its singular origin, and a Portrait of the Artist Monk, FRA CARLO PESENTI.

NOTICE to ARTISTS and MANUFACTURERS of the Useful and Ornamental Arts, and to Patentees of New Inventions, especially of Working Models which can be put in motion.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1833.—The Directors beg to acquaint the above parties that the Institution, during the present month of March, will receive deposits of works of merit.—By means of extensive well-lighted additions to the premises, works of art will be arranged and exhibited with greatly increased advantage to the depositors. It is determined (as far as may be practicable) that a separate table or glass-case shall be appropriated to each depositor who forwards illustrations of the process of his manufacture with his finished work. Parties will be furnished with full particulars, on application at the Institution, 309, Regent-street; if by personal application, from Eleven to One o'clock.

The INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED to the Public early in APRIL.

R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

EALING SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.—DR. NICHOLAS, of Wadham College, Oxford, begs to announce to his Friends his REMOVAL from his old residence near the Church into a new and commodious house, erected by himself with a view to the comfort and accommodation of those Scholars who may be entrusted to his care.—Dr. Nicholas takes this opportunity of mentioning that this School has been conducted by successive members of his family for One Hundred and Twenty-Five Years. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Ealing Station, on the Great Western Railway.

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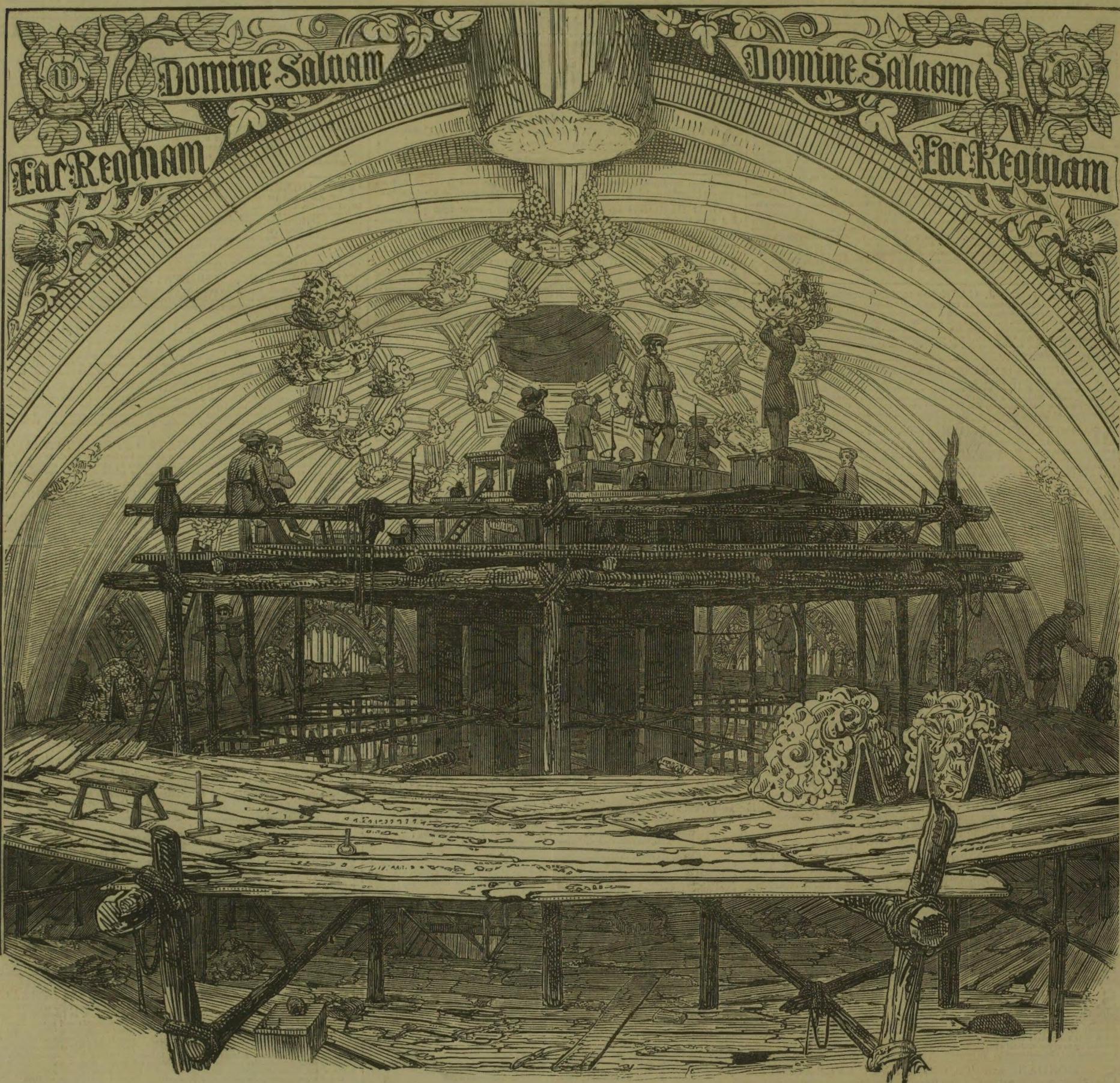
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peculiar scene—the subject of our illustration—of the workmen busy sculpturing the bosses of the ceiling; and a more picturesque and striking scene it is impossible to imagine. A curb of strong framing, supported by upright baulks of timber, carries stages of scaffolding; and on these, in all imaginable places, and on all kinds of rough contrivances to aid in giving them height, such as old tables, planks, tubs, &c., the sculptors, forty in number, busily ply their work. The huge deeply-moulded ribs of the groins, arching and meeting over-head, the half-unfinished beauties of some of the bosses, the rough masses of stone, as yet uninuated by the chisel, and the almost complete richness and variety of other bosses and shields of arms, all glowing in the warm light of gas—for not the least singular part of the scene is there being gas laid on for the convenience of the workmen,—whilst the clear cold daylight streams through holes in the platforms, tinging the baulks and scaffolding far below with its bright light, renders the scene one of the most singular and piquant it is possible to imagine. The models of the bosses are by Mr. Thomas, and do him infinite credit from their variety and richness of design; and the masonry of the whole is most beautifully worked, reflecting high praise to Mr. Grisell, the eminent builder, under whose orders it was executed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED
THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE SEYMOUR.

THE death of Lord George Seymour took place at Brighton, on the 10th inst. At the period he was in his eighty-fifth year.

His Lordship derived in direct descent from Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the celebrated Lord Protector; his father, Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, being sixth in a straight line from that potent nobleman's eldest son, Sir Edward Seymour.

Lord George married Isabella, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, and had by her a son, Sir George Hamilton Seymour, her Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Lisbon, and two daughters, Isabella Horatia, wife of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, and Emily Henrietta, married to Richard Earl of Shannon.



ISABELLA CAROLINE, DOWAGER LADY CAWDOR.

This lady, whose death occurred at Twickenham, on the 8th inst., was eldest daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, sister of the present peer, and grand-daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. Her second brother, Major Frederick Howard, fell at Waterloo, and is the subject of an exquisite passage in the "Childe Harold" of his illustrious kinsman, Lord Byron.

Lady Cawdor's marriage took place in 1789. Her husband, John Campbell

Esq., M.P., was subsequently raised to the peerage, as Lord Cawdor, of Castle-martin. By him she was mother of two sons, John Frederick, present Earl Cawdor, and the Hon. George Pryse Campbell, Captain, R.N.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART., OF BAILIEBOROUGH CASTLE, COUNTY CAVAN.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG died on the 10th inst., at his residence at Westbourne-crescent. He passed several of his earlier years in India, and held, latterly, a seat in the East India Direction. His family claimed descent from the ancient Scottish house of Young, of Aldbar, and was established in the sister island about the time of James I.

Sir William had, at the period of his decease, completed his seventy-fourth year. He was for some time previously in a very delicate state of health, so debilitated, indeed, that the result of the recent trial concerning the illegal sale of Cadetships, in which he was unfortunately implicated, was never communicated to him. He married, 20th Sept., 1806, Lucy, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Frederick, and has left three daughters and four sons, of whom the eldest, the present Sir John Young, Bart., held office as joint Secretary of the Treasury under the Government of Sir Robert Peel.

The Baronetcy was conferred on the deceased gentleman 28th August, 1821.

SIR EDWIN BAYNTUN SANDYS, BART., D.C.L., OF MISERDEN CASTLE, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

THIS gentleman, the eldest son of Miles Sandys, Esq., of West Lavington, co. Devon, descended from a branch of the ancient and noble family of Sandys, and was created a Baronet 26th September, 1809. He had previously assumed, by sign manual, the additional surname of Bayntun, in compliance with the will of William Bayntun, Esq., of Gray's Inn.

Sir Edwin, born 16th July, 1774, married 9th May, 1799, Agnes, daughter of Michael Allen, Esq., of Coleridge House, Devon, and by her (who died just two years since) he had one son, the late Sir Edwin Windsor Sandys, Knight, and four daughters. The Baronet's decease occurred a few days since, at Tredegar, Cornwall.

LOSS OF THE "TWEED."—The labours of the committee have been brought to a close; and during the last week they have distributed the sum of £370, thus making a division of £1133 amongst the families of the sufferers who perished in the wreck of this unfortunate vessel. To a family of six orphans, the sum of £170 has been placed to the care of a magistrate, town-clerk, and minister of Greenock: to a widow and six children the sum of £144 has been awarded, and invested in the savings' bank in the name of trustee: to another similarly circumstanced, nearly the same amount has been allotted; and to others the like liberal spirit has been evinced, according to their several necessities. Great praise is due to the committee for their exertions in this work of real charity.

London: Printed and published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.